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PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE D. A. R. REGENT AND TWO CANDIDATES



MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING
Present state regent



MRS. GEORGE O. JENKINS
Administrative ticket's choice



(Photo by Marceau)
MRS. FRANK D. ELLISON
Independent faction's candidate

D. A. R. MEMBERS MEET TO NAME NEW OFFICERS

Some Go to Worcester by Trolley, Others by Special Train for Convention to Be Held in Grand Army Hall There

NO ENTERTAINMENTS

Interest Centers in Election of State Regent and Vice-Regent and Two Tickets Are Represented on the Ballot

Delegates from Boston left this morning to elect the state officers of the Massachusetts society of D. A. R. at the conference this afternoon in Grand Army hall, Worcester. Some went by trolley, and the last delegation of about 30 went on the special train which left South station at noon.

Contrary to the usual custom the conference will be solely for business. In

(Continued on page ten, column seven)

BANKING LAW PREDICTED IN EXTRA SESSION

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, an Expert in Currency Questions, Confers With President Wilson on Proposed Legislation

NEED OF ACTION URGED

Visitor Expresses Pleasure, Over Views of the Chief Executive and Defines Idea as to What Should Be Done

WASHINGTON—Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the department of economics at the University of Chicago and a recognized authority on the subject of monetary reform, had a conference Thursday with President Wilson.

Professor Laughlin invites the President to address the Western Economic Society on Panama canal questions and both took advantage of the appointment

(Continued on page ten, column one)

MEXICAN REBELS AND FEDERALS EACH VICTORIOUS

Revolutionists Triumph at Muzquiz While Government Troop Wins Contest at Lampazos

WASHINGTON—Mexican rebels, according to state department despatches, were defeated today with heavy loss, in an attack on Lampazos, near Nuevo Laredo.

The National Railways station and 15 freight cars loaded with United States merchandise, were destroyed by fire in the battle, and all telegraphic and railroad communication is at a standstill.

In a battle between federal troops and Carranzista rebels, at Muzquiz, the federalists were defeated and driven southward by the victors.

NO ATTACK ON NACO

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Word reached here today that General Obregon, Maderista commander at Nogales, has temporarily abandoned his plan of attacking General Ojeda's federal forces at Naco and then trying to take Cananea. This city, which is the largest American mining camp in Mexico, has been abandoned by the women and children, who have been rushed to the border in automobiles.

COURT GIVES STUDENTS VOTE IN CAMBRIDGE

Ruling of Judge Braley Holds That Harvard Men Supported by Parents Who Live in Other States Have Right to Ballot

RESULT OF TEST CASE

William S. Warfield, Son of Chicago Resident, Wins Suit to Compel University City to Assess Him

Judge Braley of the supreme court today held that students at Harvard College who are not self-supporting but derive their support from their parents living in other states are entitled to vote in Cambridge.

The ruling was made in the test case brought by William S. Warfield, son of a resident of Chicago, against the assessors of Cambridge, for a writ of mandamus to compel them to assess him as a resident of that city so that he may be registered as a voter.

Judge Braley did not think that the mere fact that a student was not self-supporting but derive his support from his parents rendered him ineligible for assessment and registration. He said that the purpose of inquiring as to one's being self-supporting was to determine whether one was likely to become a public charge.

City Solicitor Aylward assured the court that in view of the testimony given by the student today he would see that he was assessed and registered on April 1 of this year and that the city would pay the disbursements of \$30, so Judge Braley dismissed the petition of a writ of mandamus without prejudice.

The judge was willing to have the case go to the full bench if counsel desired as he regarded the issue of importance to the students but if it went there it would have to be on exceptions to his ruling that an injunction should issue.

City Solicitor Aylward decided to abide by the ruling of the judge to have the petition dismissed on payment of actual disbursements because of the assurance that the petitioner would be assessed and registered.

PRESIDENT AWAITS AN ANSWER FROM DR. C. W. ELIOT

Mr. Wilson Unable to Complete Diplomatic Slate Until After British Post Is Filled

WASHINGTON—Definite word was expected today from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, whether he will accept the post of ambassador to Great Britain.

Until this post is settled, President Wilson will be unable to complete his diplomatic slate which is now believed to include William F. McCombs for ambassador to France; Prof. Henry Burdard Fine of Princeton as ambassador to Germany; George W. Guthrie, Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, ambassador to Mexico; Justice James W. Gerard, as ambassador to Italy and John R. Mott as minister to China.

Until the British post is disposed of the President will make no definite announcement regarding any of the others.

The cabinet meeting today discussed appointments generally. While there are to be no recess appointments—with the exception of that of Robert W. Wooley of Virginia, who is to be named as second assistant secretary of the treasury because he is needed by Secretary McAdoo at once—it is understood to be the plan of the President to permit the identity of the man selected for the principal posts to leak out prior to the assembling of Congress.

While admitting that he had received the offer of the post of ambassador to Great Britain, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard when seen at his home in Cambridge today said that he was undecided as to what he would do and could say nothing further on the subject at present.

MR. ADEE AT HEAD OF STATE AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON—Huntington Wilson, first assistant secretary of state under the Taft administration, who resigned Wednesday because he was not in sympathy with the administration's policy on the Chinese loan question, is busy today packing for an extended European trip, and Alvey A. Ade, third assistant secretary and said to be the best informed man on diplomatic matters in the government employ, is acting head of the department.

SWITCHMEN TO ARBITRATE
CHICAGO—The committee representing 5000 switchmen of 19 railroads in and around Chicago, averted an immediate strike today by deciding to submit their grievances to a conciliation board, composed of the chairman interstate commerce commission, the judge of the commerce court and the acting commissioner of labor.

RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM URGED BY GOV. FOSS

Chief Executive Sends Message to Legislature Seeking Action to Enable Farmers to Obtain Capital More Readily

UNION PLAN INDORSED

Governor Foss sent to the Legislature this afternoon a message urging legislation to enable agriculturalists to obtain more readily capital with which to conduct their work. He approved the so-called "credit union" system by which farmers in many of the European countries obtain loans which enable them to produce more abundantly than if they were to rely entirely on their own capital plus what local credit they might get.

The Governor said, in part, as follows:

"I call your attention to the urgent need of more adequate banking and credit facilities in our rural communities.

"The capital invested in Massachusetts farms is approximately \$220,000,000. The value of their annual product is estimated at nearly \$100,000,000."

"The adverse conditions under which our farmers operate are eliminated in Europe to a great extent by several well established financial methods. One of these is the so-called 'credit union,' a scheme of financial cooperation among the farmers of a community which has reached the greatest development in Germany and Italy."

"The extent to which these credit unions have obtained a foothold in Europe is astonishing, and their financial soundness is unquestioned. In France, I understand, these associations hold a record of never having lost a cent. In Italy they now do one third of the total banking business of the country. In Germany their combined operations equal that of the commercial banks."

"I therefore urge the Legislature to make provision whereby the bank commissioner, the department of agriculture, the state agricultural college, and the county agricultural societies and schools may disseminate information regarding these systems; and thus lead to the establishment of local credit unions throughout the state."

"In addition to these credit unions we must consider the establishment of local societies or corporations for the purpose of issuing land mortgages. In Germany these societies of borrowers, under the name of 'Landschaften,' have very generally eliminated the private money lender."

"Should the Legislature be disposed to encourage the extension of rural credits and land mortgage banking associations in this commonwealth, I feel that the first step to take would be to authorize the Governor to send properly qualified delegates to the forthcoming session of the southern commercial congress which is to meet during the summer months of this year at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and under the general direction of David Lubin, the American delegate to the International Institute."

W. C. RUSSELL DENIES GIFT

William C. Russell, at the hearing in the Russell will case today, denied that he ever gave a pocketbook to "Dakota Dan" or to any one else. The pocketbook in question was placed in evidence by "Dakota Dan" and was the only boyhood possession he brought back with him. All his other possessions, he said, were destroyed in a fire at Hinkley, Minn.

EIGHT-FOOT LETTERS ON SIGN

In the new electric sign being put in place today on the new Y. M. C. A. building, Huntington avenue, the letters "Y. M. C. A." are eight feet in height. A double row of incandescent lights is placed on each letter.

"CAR FULL" SIGNS TO BE USED ON CAMBRIDGE LINE

Inbound Harvard Square and North Cambridge Trolleys to Run by New Rule—Several Changes Made in Transfer Systems and Time of Operations

To distribute passengers on surface car lines evenly and also to avoid running out too closely together an experiment will be tried by the Boston Elevated Railway Company today when all inward-bound prepayment cars running between North Cambridge and Harvard Square, which are filled with passengers, will display a new "car full" sign.

This sign will mean that no passengers can board the car and it will run express, inward bound, from the North Cambridge car house, the point selected to place the sign on the cars, to any point that an inspector may designate.

The service with the new signs is the second of its kind put into operation by the Elevated company, the first being that now in use in Somerville on the Highland avenue division. When a car is held for any reason it may have the car full sign displayed, so as to allow it to pass points without taking on passengers and thus give it an opportunity to make up time and also keep it from blocking the passage of other cars.

It is believed the new service will develop into an express service between the two points mentioned similar to that now in operation between Mattapan and the Dudley street terminal, which, even if it doesn't improve the running time to any great extent, goes a long way in making the passengers comfortable.

Several new transfer arrangements go into effect on the Elevated tomorrow. Free transfer privileges at Massachusetts and Columbus avenues will be extended.

Checks will be issued for transfer at Market and North Beacon streets from inward-bound Market street cars to outward-bound North Beacon street cars. Passengers paying cash fares at or after leaving Oak square carhouse are entitled to the transfer.

At Market and Western avenue passengers on inward-bound Market street cars paying cash fare at or after leaving Oak square carhouse may receive transfer to outward-bound Arsenal street cars, and a corresponding transfer from inward-bound Arsenal street cars to outward-bound Market street cars is provided, restricted to cash passengers received after leaving Watertown square.

Four foreign steamers came up the harbor today and tied up at their respective docks. All of them were behind schedule. First to come up was the Norwegian collier Wacosta, Captain Olsen, from Louisburg, C. B. She brought 5300 tons of coal, and berthed at Everett, one day late.

On her first trip here for seven months, the Dutch steamer Amsteldyk, Capt. R. Braun, arrived from Rotterdam, two days late. On board was about 5000 tons of general cargo, nearly 3000 of which is for Boston and the rest for Philadelphia.

Just astern of the Amsteldyk came the British steamer Lillie, Captain J. S. Blay, from Sosa, San Domingo. Only six days were occupied on the passage. On board was a parrot, who has the interesting habit of imitating a rooster every time a stranger enters the cabin. The crew of the Lillie is largely composed of Chinese.

ARIZONA FAVORS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona Senate passed Thursday and sent to the Governor for his signature the House bill regulating the practice of medicine and recognizing the rights of Christian Science practitioners.

U. S. RECEIVES SEAL LAW PROTEST

WASHINGTON—Complaints from Russia and Japan against establishment of a five year "closed season" in the fur sealing industry in Alaska have been received at the state department, it was learned today. Upon the return here of Secretary of State Bryan, President Wilson will be asked to outline the new administration's attitude.

APPOINTMENTS CHIEF TOPIC AT CABINET SESSION

WASHINGTON—For 2½ hours today President Wilson and his cabinet held a conference behind closed doors, and at the conclusion the sum total of information made public was this:

Attorney General McReynolds announced that he had decided to appoint J. S. Camp of San Antonio district attorney for the western district of Texas.

Despite this single statement it is known that the question of diplomatic appointments was dealt with at length. It was understood that the question of formal announcement of the government attitude to the other nations in the "six power Chinese loan" also was considered. All the state department has done in the matter is to transmit to the various American ambassadors in the nations affected, formal notification of the Wilson policy.

EXEMPTION OF FIREMEN FROM TESTS FAVORED

Bill Providing for Promotion of Call Men Who Have Served Five Years in Any Department Without Civil Service Test

PORT PLAN INDORSED

Among the committee reports made in the House this afternoon was one from the public service committee which allows call firemen who have served in any fire department in the state for five years to be promoted to the regular force without taking civil service examinations. Several similar bills applying to specific cities have already passed the Legislature.

The House committee on ways and means reported "ought to pass" on the resolve transferring \$200,000 from the commonwealth funds to be used by the directors of the port of Boston in developing Boston harbor.

A bill reported by the committee on public service provides that in civil service examinations for appointment veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars shall be given 5 per cent additional credit. The bill does not apply to examinations for promotion.

The committee on federal relations reported favorably the resolve urging Congress to amend the federal constitution so as to prohibit the practice of polygamy.

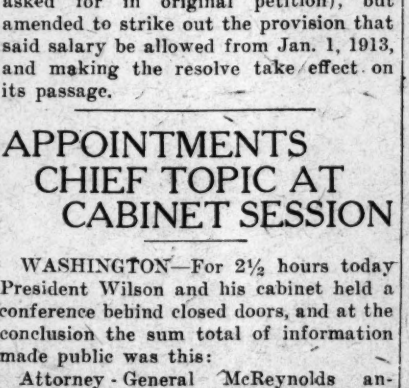
In the Senate today these reports of committees were received:

Railroads—Reference to next General Court of "full crew" bill.

Public service—A bill to amend the civil service law to retain permanently on the eligible list all persons who are at present or who have been eligible for appointment as civil engineer, senior grade; also that no rules shall be made or enforced by the commission which shall prevent the certification for the same office on at least six separate occasions, of any person whose name is on any register; also that no person shall remain eligible for less than four years, nor more than six years, upon any eligible list unless the commission shall by vote continue the eligibility beyond such period; leave to withdraw to J. Howard O'Keefe on his petition that the salary of the judge of probate for Bristol shall be \$5000; also reference to next General Court on the petition of Alexander Holmes for the retirement and pension of prison officers and instructors.

Ways and means—Ought to pass on bill that the salary of Thomas J. Gorman, messenger of the Boston municipal court shall be \$2000 (instead of \$2400 asked for in original petition), but amended to strike out the provision that said salary be allowed from Jan. 1, 1913, and making the resolve take effect on its passage.

CHARLESTOWN BRANCH LIBRARY WILL BE COMPLETED IN JULY



City building being erected in Monument square

Workmen are making rapid progress in the construction of the new branch library in Monument square, Charlestown. The building will be finished early in July.

The structure, which is two stories in height, is of brick and stone. In design it is of the usual classic type for library buildings. The first floor will be given over to children's reading rooms. One the second floor will be the general reading room. In the basement there will be a lecture room in order that the free lecture service now in operation by the library department may be extended.

The structure is 90 feet long and 50 feet deep. It will be fireproofed. In the basement there will also be located the boiler rooms, storerooms, etc. Work was begun last September. Fox & Gale are the architects.

LILLIAN NORDICA TELLS WHY SHE FAVORS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Singer Says Women Are Equal to Men in Thought Power and Declares They Should Have Equal Authority as Citizens for Self-Protection

Sitting in a parlor on an upper floor of the Hotel Lenox, Mme. Nordica, just returned from a concert tour of the West, talked to a group of newspaper representatives on suffrage. Suffrage is not a question of sex, she said, but of thought.

Heretofore the world has been ruled by physical force, and man having superior physical powers and endurance dominated the woman; but things have changed—ideas are gaining the supremacy and the thought of woman is as intelligent and as powerful as that of man.

She has been a suffragist, she said, from early girlhood—from the time when she came to Boston and sang in churches of the city. She found then, she said, that woman enters the world handicapped—handicapped by her position and lack of authority. This convinced her of the necessity of the ballot for woman to give her an equal place in the world with men, and she has advocated it since.

The women who take a position in opposition to this, she declared, have never come in contact with real issues.

Protected by fathers, brothers and husbands, they were ignorant, she said, of the conditions under which their sister women worked, and of course said "the place of woman is in the home." Let

them stay in the home if they can and wish to, but what of the women who cannot?

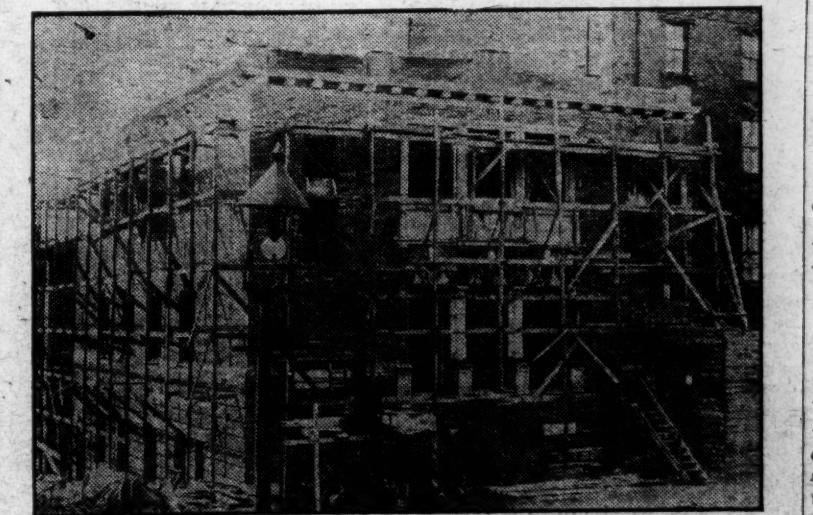
The question was not a contest of woman against man, she declared, but woman with man to bring out better conditions for both. Man has been busy formulating the government and taking care of his family. His problem has grown ahead of him. He has not had time to study certain questions which are now pressing. He needs the woman's help. The woman has time for these things. She has studied them and is ready.

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID IS OUT OF BILL

Frank J. Batcheller, chairman of the American Minute Men, gave out a statement today to the effect that he had received word that the section of the bill introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Murphy authorizing the appropriation of public money for parochial schools had been withdrawn.

"It has been decided on our part," said Mr. Batcheller, "to introduce at the next session of the Maine Legislature an amendment to the state constitution absolutely prohibiting all sectarian appropriations."

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M. Barthou French Premier Austria Protests at Cetinje

AUSTRIA SENDS PROTESTS TO MONTENEGRO

Objection Taken to Alleged Forcible Conversions, Also to Skodra Incident, and to the Bombardment of Skutari

ANSWERED IN LONDON

In Unofficial Reply Made by M. Popovitch, He Declares Converts to Be Only Those Who Hid Religion as Policy

LONDON—The Austro-Hungarian charge d'affaires at Cetinje has made representations to the government with respect to the reported forcible conversion of Catholic Albanians to the Orthodox Greek church at Djakova, also with respect to the ill-treatment of the captain and crew of the steamer Skodra at Giovanna di Medua and the bombardment of Skutari.

Monsieur Popovitch, delegate of Montenegro in London, has anticipated the reply of his government by declaring that the Skodra is merely a little river craft with a crew of about eight, and that the bombardment of the civil buildings in Scutari has not been confirmed and is improbable but that at the same time the government is in possession of sure information that certain religious buildings in the town have been used by the Turks for military purposes and so forfeited their immunity.

IRELAND IS TO GET FARM GRANT

LONDON—The government have determined to make a grant to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society for the furtherance of agricultural cooperation on the lines of grants already given to English societies.

This will bring the policy of the ministry into line on this subject throughout the United Kingdom.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
HOLLIS—"The Governor's Lady."
KEITHS—"Vaudeville."
PARK—"Officer 666."
PLYMOUTH—"The Robert Lorraine."
SHUBERT—"Ready Money."
TREMONT—"The Yellow Jacket."

NEW YORK
RELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CHILDREN—"Everyman."
COHAN—"May Irwin."
COMEDY—"Eddie's First Play."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"Liberty Hall."
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Supper."
GALEITY—"Stop Thief."
GRAND—"Fine Feathers."
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"H. B. Warner."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Five Frankforters."
WEST END—"Little Women."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Lewis Waller."
GRAND—"Helen Ware."
ILLINOIS—"Miss Billie Burke."
MICKERS—"Mrs. Leslie Carter."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Iron Door."
POWERS—"The New Secretary."
PRINCESS—"Lady From Oklahoma."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Sunday, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., "Elijah," Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 2 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West"; 8 p. m., "Martha."

M. BARTHOU IS CHOSEN PREMIER BY M. POINCARÉ

New Head of French Ministry Will Push Military Bills and Hold Electoral Reform

LONDON—M. Poincaré has entrusted the formation of a new cabinet to M. Barthou, recently minister of justice in the Briand cabinet. M. Barthou has accepted the offer and is engaged in endeavoring to form a ministry. The question of proportional representation will be temporarily shelved and the new ministry will unite in an effort to carry through the military bills to which M. Clemenceau has already committed himself.

The determination of the Chamber to challenge the Senate's actions collapsed at the last moment and there is every indication that an attempt will be made to avoid a split in the Radical party at the moment when the military bills are before the Chamber.

It is considered probable that Messrs. Etienne and Klotz will remain at the war and marine offices, respectively, and that either M. Jonnart will remain in the foreign office or that his place will be taken by M. Pichon.

LORD SELBORNE SHOWS DUTY TO ENGLISH VOTERS

People Are Urged Unselfishly to Support the National Policy as a Great Public Service

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—Speaking at a large Unionist meeting at Liverpool recently, the Earl of Selborne said that as voters the people should not think of what they could get out of this country but of what they could give her. They had got just as clear and definite a duty as Captain Scott at the south pole. Their pole was the pole of national policy.

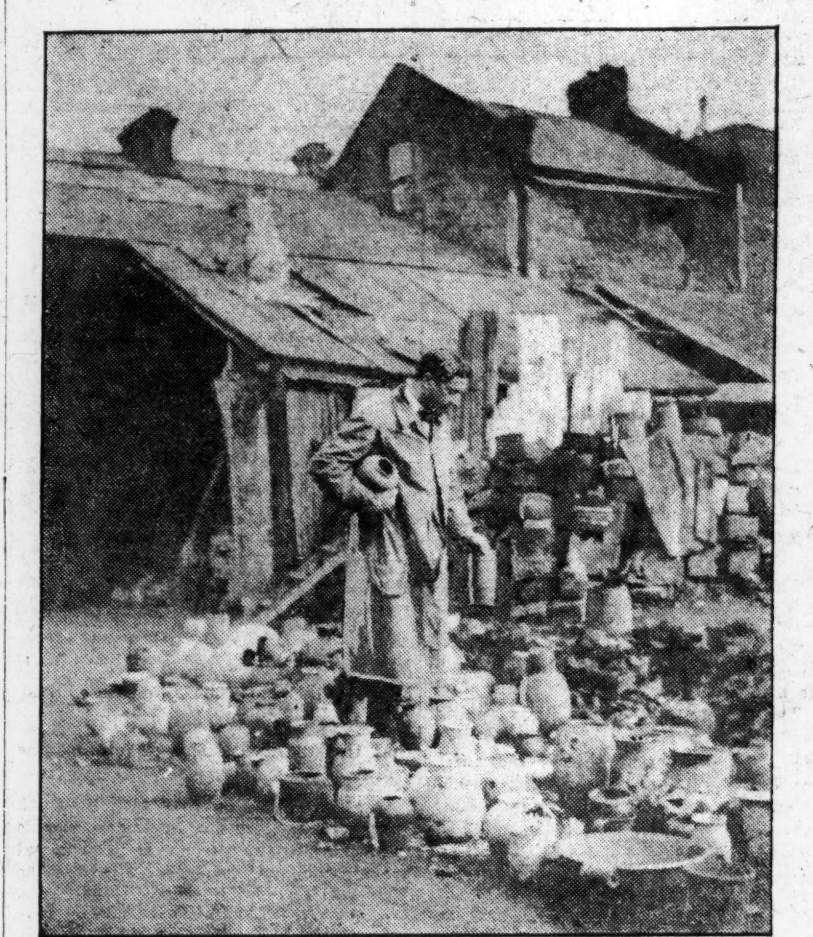
For the workman there was no want of opportunity to do great public service for the nation; they could do it in the territorial. A national policy and not a sectional one was what they ought to have. They could and ought to aim at equality of opportunity for every Englishman. They ought to recognize every legitimate activity in the community. They ought never, for instance, in framing their policy, to forget that the nonconformists and the trade unionists were an integral and important part of the nation. To nonconformists they owed their glorious birthright, liberty of conscience in this island. To trade unionists they looked for an immense contribution to the solution of the great problems which confronted them. They were one of the great national institutions. All these things together were England. If they left out one of them it would not be England. Every one of them should see that their duty as an Englishman and as an elector was to regard all these matters as a trust and to do everything they could for England as a whole.

The British Empire, Lord Selborne continued, had been the greatest instrument for human happiness that the world had ever known. If they could achieve the organic unity of the empire for the common purpose of defense they would have done more to secure the peace of the world than anything else could do. Behind that organization, whose influence would be wholly for peace there would be the best possible opportunity and security for improving the condition of our people at home and throughout the empire.

If there was selfishness, he said in conclusion, we should fail in our task, and the punishment would come surely and completely, but if we acted from the point of view of our fellow men and the trust of our country which had been reposed in us, the record would be no less than this that we should have advanced the kingdom of God upon earth.

CRAFTSMAN MAKES ART WARES IN QUIET CORNER OF CHELSEA

Disused Omnibus Yard Shelters Working Force, Mechanisms and Hobby of Man Whose Ideals Are Exemplified in Quaint Crockery and Curious Bronze Designs



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Quiet corner in odd London pottery, with craftsman turning away the failures

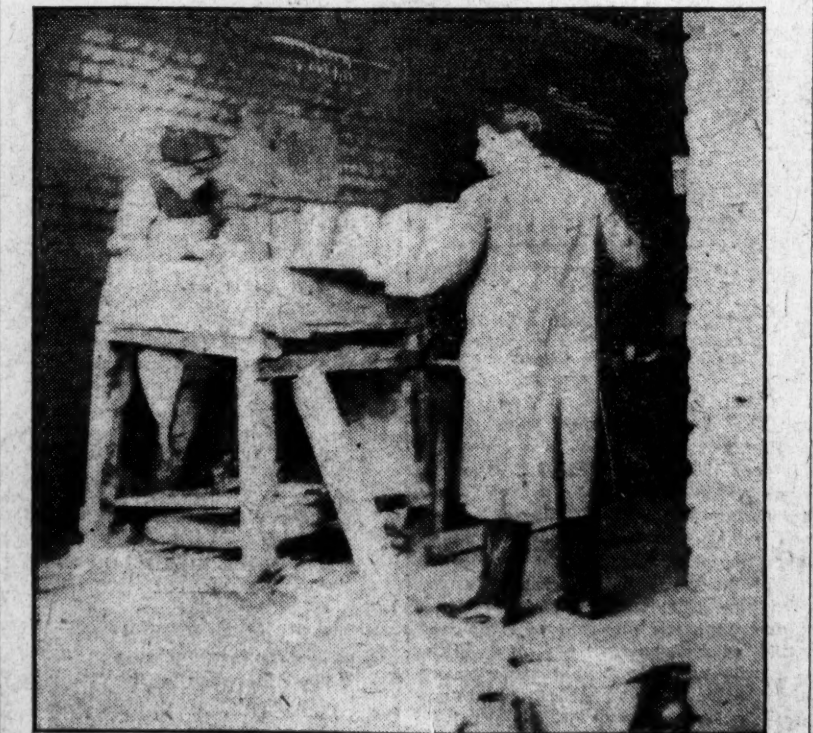
(By CLARENCE ROOK)
CHELSEA, which is one of the few quiet corners still left in London, has been the refuge of artists and craftsmen for many years. There was the Chelsea ware. It was mainly shepherdesses in china, valuable now only for rarity. Chelsea died away, but there came the craftsman—who was also an artist—to Chelsea, and he achieved as his working place a disused omnibus yard, and the ramshackle building in which the hay was once stored. And just now we are talking of R. F. Wells who is sending out pots and pans from the Chelsea yard—pans and pots which are beautiful. They are called Coldrum ware only because the designer first designed the pots in a farmhouse so curiously named, and has come to Chelsea to make and bake them in a disused omnibus yard and a hayloft.

And many people are seeking out that yard to find the pots and pans and the artist. Round about the small square are the stray chrysanthemums of autumn; in the midst is a confused heap of pots, lovely in design, but thrown away as refuse. Any one may pick up a pot and take it away, and many have done so, for the yard is usually unlocked and unwatched at night. But the artist-craftsman laughs and calls that heap his "tragedies." There is some minute flaw which his conscience forbids him to conceal. They may go anywhere—for anything—or nothing.

Potter's Skill Seen

In a corner of the small yard is the rough kiln, where the careful baking, the threefold baking is done to the pots designed by the craftsman-artist. And in another corner is the potter's wheel, surmounted and foot-turned by a red-faced boy, who pokes a finger into primal clay, and watches that clay as it

SPINNING BEAUTIFUL CLAY SHAPES



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Mr. Wells, designer, and potter, at the place of the busy wheel where molding is done

twirls, humors it until it rises wonderfully to the model. And then the craftsman comes down to take you to the disused hayloft, up a sort of ladder. A craftsman in an overall, a young man hard at work. A young man polite but insistent. A young man who is making things. You climb the ladder and on the left hand side of the hayloft there are the "pots" set along shelves. The finished pots and pans are of simple design but of wonderful ware. Colors and shapes alike beautiful. Here and there is the price stuck on, visible to a careful searcher. But generally not. The craftsman is terribly bored by any such business methods.

Craftsman Shows Ideals

For the moment the crockery is a side show. He leads you into the main hayloft where you have to pick your way through obstacles. For there are the tripods which carry the statuettes which the craftsman-artist is making in bronze, while the clay models are swathed in wet cloths to keep them fresh. It is a strange hayloft of endeavor and desire. For the young man is not only designing crockery, and modeling statuettes, and cheapening bronze in this curious hayloft. That artist-craftsman has squeezed himself into a corner of the studio to make room for the building of a hydroplane on which carpenters are at work. It fills most of the floor already, and there is a window from which the abolished horses used to descend by an inclined plane whence that hydroplane may emerge.

Pots, pans, statuettes, bronze, clay, natural science and art. You see them all in the face of the craftsman-artist who stands in the great succession of Nicholas Poussin, Bernard Pallissier, and Benvenuto Cellini, who threw their household goods on the fire to produce the enamel or the bronze of their desire. R. F. Wells is one of those artists who do not care twopenny about the financial side of the question. He wants to make things—and then you may take the article at your own price. He is the descendant of Leonardo da Vinci who combined artistry and expert invention. He has been merrily and critically through the bankruptcy court, and having paid up the amount of his deficit with something over on a shop front in a West End London street, he finds that his creditors have got nothing—the court has taken the proceeds, with the stern demand of London.

Artistry Is Shown

And then having seen the artist in his blouse and his hayloft with his bronzes and his clay and his hydroplane and his workmen doing his bidding, you come down the ladder again to the yard where the potter boy is turning the wheel to the model, and the "tragedies" are thrown upon the heap of discarded refuse in the midst of the yard. "How beautiful!" exclaimed the woman, as she picked up one of the discarded pots. "May I take it?" "Certainly," replied the craftsman. "How much?" asked the cautious woman. "Just take it away," snapped the artist.

That woman hovered between art and finance, and the compromise came. She insisted on paying a shilling for each pot or pan rescued from the dust heap, and with some argument the craftsman consented to accept the sum. There is now a run of customers on the dust heap, and the businesslike woman is trying to persuade the artist to ask something more than a shilling apiece for his discarded pots. But while the artist is determined to make you beautiful pots, when he has made that pot the interest is over. So long as he has enough wherewithal to eat and clothe himself his interest is in making things. And if you know that corner of Chelsea, London, you need but push open the door of the stable yard, or climb easily over it, and steal any number of beautiful things. Wells never locks a door; and the constable still thinks it is only a stable yard.

VALUABLE PICTURES FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME—An announcement has appeared in the "Giornale d'Italia," to the effect that a discovery has been made of some valuable pictures by some workmen, while carrying out some restoration work in the chapel near the stanzes of Raphael in the Vatican. The pictures have been viewed by competent judges who attribute them to Fra Angelico.

JAPANESE SQUADRON VISITING

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A Japanese training squadron, consisting of the cruisers Soya and Adzuma in command of Admiral Tachinai, is in Australian waters. The Soya was originally the Russian cruiser Varyag, which was sunk at Chemulpo during the Russo-Japanese war and afterwards salvaged.

GERMAN SOCIETY IN OPPOSITION TO NORMAN ANGELL

Ideals of English Author Are Disliked by Burschenschaft, a Union of Undergraduates

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The tour of Norman Angell round the German universities, in the attempt to interest the undergraduates and professors in the question of the economic disasters which would follow a war between any two great powers, whether successful or unsuccessful, has been met by a counter demonstration from the Burschenschaft of Goettingen.

The Burschenschaft is a sort of undergraduates' union, and some 2000 undergraduates and professors have met in Goettingen, and unanimously carried a resolution repudiating the attempt of Mr. Angell to induce the German students to occupy their time with ideals opposed to the character and sentiment of the nation; regretting the action of the International Association of Students, which supported Mr. Angell; objecting to the delivery of Mr. Angell's lecture in English; and expressing an opinion that the presence of foreign students in numerous German universities was becoming a danger to the interests of the native students.

MILITANTS BURN LADY WHITE'S EMPTY HOUSE

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)
LONDON—The suffragettes have burned down Lady White's house, which was empty during her absence abroad.

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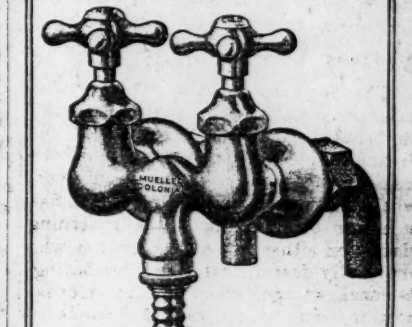
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BRITONS DESIRE COMMERCE PACT WITH PORTUGAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal—The trade of Great Britain with Portugal has suffered considerably of late years on account of the absence of any commercial treaty between the two countries. German trade has made a corresponding advance for her goods are imported into the country on most-favored-country terms. In order to remedy this condition the British chamber of commerce in Lisbon is making representations to the British foreign office through Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British minister in Lisbon.

A memorandum, similar to the one which has been presented to Sir Arthur Hardinge, by the chamber of commerce, will be forwarded to all the chambers of commerce and commercial corporations throughout Great Britain. At a meeting held in Lisbon, at which Sir Arthur Hardinge and other members of the legation were present, the terms and conditions of the proposed Anglo-Portuguese commercial treaty were discussed.



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Letter from Czar Seen Proof of Validity of Dual Alliance

SOCIALISTS JOIN AGAINST MILITARISM

Parties in France and Germany Issue United Protest Against Proposed Increases of Armaments in Their Countries

DEMAND ARBITRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Socialists of France and Germany, confronted with the sudden and unparalleled war preparations of the greater part of Europe, have issued a strong protest against the encouragement of the spirit of militarism by the governments of the countries concerned. The manifesto is of importance as showing the internationalism and the growing unity and cooperation of the Socialist movement. The document, which is signed by all the members of the executive committees of the French and German Socialist parties and by the Socialist members of the Reichstag and the Chamber des Deputes, is published in both French and German in the Vorwarts, the German Socialist organ, and L'Humanite, the French organ of that party. It reads as follows:

"At a moment when both in Germany and in France the governments are about to introduce legislative proposals for increasing their already formidable military expenditure, the French and German Socialists consider it their duty to unite more closely than ever in order to carry on together the struggle against these insane proceedings of the governing classes. The French and German Socialists protest unanimously and with one voice against the incessant armaments, which exhaust the peoples, force them to neglect the most precious tasks of civilization, intensify mutual distrust, and, instead of assuring peace, stir up conflicts which lead to a universal catastrophe, and end in the misery and destruction of the masses.

Masses Want Peace

"The Socialists of the two countries have the right to claim that they speak on behalf of the German and of the French people when they assert that the mass of the two peoples in an overwhelming majority desires peace and has a horror of war. It is the governing classes on either side of the frontier who artificially foster, instead of combating, national antagonisms, stir up mutual hostility, and thus divert the people in their respective countries from their civilizing efforts and their battle for emancipation.

"In order to assure at once the preservation of peace, national independence and the progress of democracy in every domain in the two states, the Socialists demand that all conflicts arising between the peoples shall be settled by arbitration treaties, for they believe that to settle them by violence is merely barbarism and a disgrace to humanity. They demand that for the permanent army, which is a permanent menace to the nations, shall be substituted national militia organized on a democratic basis and having for the only object the defense of the country. And if in spite of their passionate opposition fresh military expenditure is imposed on the peoples, the Socialists of the two countries will strive with all their might to secure that the financial burden shall be shifted on to the shoulders of the propertied classes and the rich.

United in Sentiment

"The Socialists of Germany and of France have already by their conduct in the past exposed the double game, the treacherous game, of the Chauvinists and army contractors in both countries, who dangle before the eyes of the people in France a pretended complaisance of the German Socialists with militarism, and in Germany a pretended complaisance of the French Socialists with the same militarism. The common struggle against Chauvinism on each side of the frontier, the common effort towards a pacific and friendly union of the two civilized nations, should put an end to this shift device. The same cry against war, the same condemnation of armed peace, resound at the same time in the two countries. It is under the same flag of the International, the International which is based on the assurance of liberty and independence to every nation, that the French and German Socialists pursue with increased vigor their struggle against insatiable militarism, against devastating war, for a mutual understanding and a lasting peace between the peoples."

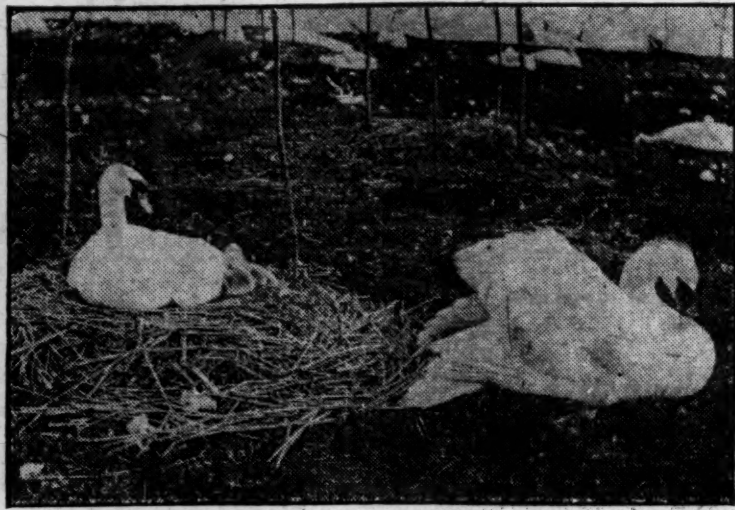
French Attitude on Plan

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—There is unanimity in the consent with which the French nation has greeted the demand made by the government and the military authorities for the large increase in armaments necessitated by the German army bill. The papers publish a large mass of evidence from the industrial centers and the country districts proving that the new military program, including the return to the three years service, has been received in a spirit of resolve to meet any sacrifice which is deemed necessary for the defense of the country.

There is but one stipulation, and that is that there should be no exemptions and that all classes of the community should take their share of the burden. The cen-

SWANNERIES ON LARGE SCALE ARE NOW SCARCE IN ENGLAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Lord Ilchester's establishment at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire contains several hundred swans

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Whether the story that King Richard Coeur de Lion first brought swans into England from Cyprus is anything more than a legend it is rather difficult to say, but it is certain that the swan was regarded as "a royal bird" from comparatively early times, and to such a degree was his claim to this dignity established in the law and custom of the country, that the semi-wild swans found on some of the tidal rivers are held to be the property of the Crown, unless they have been specially reared and cared for by some private person. Years and years ago it was necessary to first obtain a royal license to keep swans at all, and even then the owner was required to mark his birds in order to identify them. Those were the days when the "Swanherd" was an official of considerable importance in the King's household, but all that has long since changed. But though swans are fairly common now, and may be seen in many public parks, there still exist but few swanneries on a large scale. The most

notable one in England is Lord Ilchester's at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire, where several hundred birds are to be found though the swans there in years gone by were two or three times as numerous as they are today.

Abbotsbury is a quaint, quiet, little south country village situated near an estuary known as "the Fleet" that runs some eight miles along the shore from Weymouth, parallel with the coast line, but separated from the sea itself by the great shingle bank and barrier called the Chesil beach. This Fleet is composed of salt water and one of the prettiest things to see is the line of swans sailing to land for fresh water and gliding out again in another stream in search of their food. Certainly the swan is a "royal bird" if his looks count for anything. He is always graceful, always dignified, and always plumed and preened to a nicety. Whether he owes his introduction to the lakes and rivers of England to Coeur de Lion or no signifies but little to him, for the swan is naturally a "royal bird" in his own right.

France Feeling Need for Change in Russian Policy

(Special to the Monitor)

TOULOUSE, France—The Depeche de Toulouse publishes the following statement on the importance of Monsieur Delcasse's appointment: It would be erroneous to regard his mission in St. Petersburg as a new departure in France's foreign policy. But the problems at present before Europe are such as to make it indispensable that the value of the Franco-Russian alliance should be intensified to its utmost.

The foreign cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg have pursued during the last few months different objects and different aims. While France fixed her whole attention on problems of a purely European nature, on the balance of influence and the effects which the Balkan war was likely to produce, Russia showed very little interest in these matters, and was satisfied to receive some promises from Austria concerning Constantinople. It was noticeable that in the Salonika and Albanian question, Russia had no intention of playing a dominant part in the partition of Turkey. She pursued, on the other hand, a determined advance policy in Asia.

Russia wants neither a quarrel with Austria or Germany. Armenia has, however, great attractions for her, and in that direction her best troops are massed. The result is that France, in spite of her alliance, is to some extent isolated in Europe and exposed to German pressure. Because of this state of affairs it is imperative that Russia should abandon, at least for a time, her plans in Asia, and that by making her influence felt in European affairs, and fulfilling her obligations as a European power, she should restore the balance of power. Everything points to the fact that this is the aim of M. Delcasse's mission.

Pan-Slavists Welcome

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—At a banquet held by the association of Pan-Slavists in St. Petersburg, a message was sent to M. Delcasse, expressing the appreciation of the society at the nomination of the former foreign minister to the post of French ambassador. The policy adopted by M. Delcasse when in charge of foreign affairs, stated the telegram, had gained for him the esteem of all Russian Pan-Slavists and of those who recognized the value of the Franco-Russian alliance. The society welcomed M. Delcasse's return into the diplomatic service at a time when the Slav question was in urgent need of solution.

DERRY VICTORY IS CALLED ONE OF CONCILIATION

Winston Churchill Says It Represents Much That Is Hoped for in the New Ireland

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at a luncheon given at the Hotel Cecil in honor of David Hogg, the newly elected representative in Parliament of Londonderry, Winston Churchill, who presided, claimed that the victory at Derry was a victory less of partisanship than of conciliation and goodwill. It was a victory, he said, which represented much that they hoped for in the new Ireland, which was coming every day into being, and as they confidently hoped had a fine part to play on the stage of the world's affairs.

The prime minister speaking earlier in the year had said that there was no case which would have better repaid good and reasonable presentation than the case of the Ulster representatives. "But what have we had?" Mr. Churchill continued. "During the whole of these long discussions, have we had one word of sober reason or of genuine goodwill from those who have constituted themselves in the House of Commons the spokesmen of the Ulster minority?"

Mr. Redmond, he went on, had again and again in Parliament and in the country made it clear that he realized that the greatest triumph of the home rule cause would be the triumph which did not leave a minority of his fellow-countrymen smarting bitterly from a sense of defeat, and everything that it was in his power to do to promote a reasonable settlement and a dismissal of unfounded fears would be done in the months of reflection which lay before them. But they could not be turned from their path by threats. Half a province could not claim to stand for all time in the way not only of the demands of a nation but of the needs of an empire.

We meet at this moment, said Mr. Churchill in conclusion, under conditions which entitle us to be confident and hopeful as to the future of the home rule bill, which has just been rejected by the House of Lords. That is not the end of the story. In the next session of Parliament, which is shortly to begin, the home rule bill will be promptly sent back to the House of Lords, and we are satisfied that the great majority which throughout its passage through the House of Commons have sustained it will not fail in the parliamentary support which is necessary to carry this measure through the various stages before it passes into law.

FRANCO-SPANISH PLAN VIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)

BARCELONA, Spain—The idea of an alliance between Spain and France is received with favor in Barcelona, where several of the newspapers have published articles discussing the merits of the project. France counts many friends in Barcelona, but there is also an active propaganda in favor of Germany, and pan-German opinion is distinctly unfavorable to a Franco-Spanish alliance.

CZAR'S LETTER SEEN PROOF OF DUAL ALLIANCE

Paris Regards Publication of Russian Ruler's Message to M. Poincare as Peculiarly Gratifying and Important

DOUBTS ARE REFUTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The publication of the letter addressed by the Czar to M. Poincare is regarded as an event of the first importance in Paris. That the Czar should have seized the present moment to give so unmistakable a proof of the appreciation in which he holds the Franco-Russian alliance, is welcomed as furnishing proof of the continued and unimpaired validity of that alliance.

At a moment when France is preparing to make further great sacrifices to insure her military efficiency and so secure that balance of power of which the dual alliance is so important a factor, the refutation of the doubts cast on its worth by both the Austrian and German press on many occasions is peculiarly gratifying.

The compliment paid by the Czar to M. Poincare, on the conduct of foreign affairs by the latter during the international negotiations of last autumn, points to the cooperation which has existed between the two powers, and strengthens the impression that M. Poincare in his presidential capacity will not cease to influence the foreign policy of the cabinet.

PLANS LAID FOR IMPROVEMENT OF BRITISH GARDENER

They Include Diplomas in Horticulture and Certificates for Tools and Other Appliances

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting held recently at the Royal Horticultural Society, a number of important points were discussed by its fellows, one of them being the establishment of a diploma of horticulture. It was decided that in 1914 three centers will hold a preliminary examination for gardeners of not less than seven years' experience, and that a final test on considerably advanced lines will be given them at some date after a year of the first examination. It is believed that this plan will tend to improve the status of the scientific gardener.

A plan is also to be adopted in which gardeners may obtain the most reliable implements, apparatus, and chemical preparations used in horticulture. The society will appoint special judges to examine and test, at their gardens at Wisley, such articles as are likely to be of use to gardeners, and these will be awarded certificates of merit, limited to ten years only, in case of subsequent improvements. This scheme should be of the greatest benefit to amateur gardeners especially, as the markets are frequently flooded with articles, and little is known as to their merits or reliability.

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NEWSPAPER CALLS ATTENTION TO INDIA'S DEFENSE OUTLAY

Statistics Submitted to Show That Support of Its Army with Two Fifths of Its Revenue Is a Sacrifice No British Colony Can Approach With a Parallel

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Commenting upon the attempt made recently by certain London journals to demonstrate that India ought to contribute a substantial sum towards the cost of the naval defense of the British empire, the Statesman of Calcutta, in a leading article criticizing the contention, points out that India already bears the full cost of an army which includes 76,000 British troops.

The outlay involved, continues the Statesman, is approximately Rs.200,000,000 annually, which is admitted to be a heavy charge on a revenue of just over Rs.810,000,000. As a matter of fact the charge is even more burdensome than would appear from these figures, for the net Indian revenue, as set forth in the budget statement, is Rs.535,000,000, so that the cost of the army instead of being one-fourth of the revenue, is nearly two-fifths.

There is no colony whose expenditure on imperial defense comes within measurable distance of this. For while the federal revenue of Australia is Rs.205,000,000 and the revenue of New Zealand Rs.110,000,000, the joint annual contribu-

tion of Australia and New Zealand towards the imperial navy amounts to but Rs.2,400,000.

The Australian defense act, it is true, contemplates an outlay on the commonwealth troops of Rs.18,000,000 and New Zealand sets the expenditure on her military forces at Rs.4,000,000. But even counting the local forces of Australia and New Zealand as imperial, their total military and naval expenditure is only Rs.24,400,000, out of a revenue of Rs.315,000,000. In the same way Cape Colony and Natal contribute Rs.810,000 annually towards the maintenance of the British navy and General Botha frankly describes this grant as "a drop in a bucket of water."

Thus, concludes the Statesman, even the modest sum of Rs.1,000,000 which represents India's direct naval expenditure, exceeds that of South Africa, whose entire defense vote is only Rs.5,400,000 out of a federal revenue of Rs.160,000,000. These facts suffice to show that when India expends two-fifths of her revenue on her army, she is making sacrifices to which no British colony can offer anything approaching a parallel.

AUSTRALIAN DESERTS MADE TO YIELD WHEAT

Million Bags of Grain Expected This Year From Former Waste Section

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—It is estimated that the Pinnaroo country (South Australia) and other portions of the once so-called "Ninety-Mile Desert" will this year yield more than a million bags of wheat.

That result has been made possible during the past few years, by a transformation of waste country into profitable agricultural holdings. The part that artificial manures have played in this transformation is incalculable; they have been the prime factor in bringing success for the energy and enterprise of the settlers. There is an immense tract of similar land as yet producing nothing, except mallee, but when this is taken up and worked the wheat yield of South Australia will probably far exceed the most sanguine expectations.

The railways now being built or to be constructed forthwith by the government will result in much good in opening up those scrub-covered areas, and will assist in adding materially to the productivity and wealth of the state and the prosperity of the people.

CANTON OPIUM DEALERS LOSE

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—The opium dealers guild of Canton and Honan have addressed a petition to the chief of police, pointing out that they have too large a stock of the drug on hand and asking for an indulgence in the form of an extension of time during which they may dispose of their goods. The chief of police has replied to the effect that the time due for the enforcement of the anti-opium laws has been known for a long time, and that those who carried on this trade ought to have prepared themselves long ago to meet the consequences, the arrival of which they knew to be inevitable.

It is generally agreed that since the petitioners have stored up such goods for purposes of speculation their losses are due to their own fault and they themselves are alone to blame.

RAILWAY LIGHTS IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The commissioner for railways has decided to adopt electric head lights on the railway engines as an improvement on the present kerosene lamps.

JAPANESE-DUTCH SOCIETY FORMED

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—A Japanese-Dutch Society has been formed in Tokio, Japan, on the initiative of Count Okuma, which purposes to establish and maintain relations between the two peoples. The society intends to begin its work by holding an exhibition on the island of Decima, in which the attempt will be made to give an idea of the importance of the relations which existed formerly between Holland and Japan.

BROKEN HILL YIELD IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The official figures which show that the great New South Wales silver mines at Broken Hill have just chronicled their best year to date, have been forwarded to T. A. Cognlan. Exports for December last were valued at £426,800, the greatest total for any month on record in the history of the field. The export figures for 1912 were £418,200, which are over £1,000,000 ahead of the 1911 returns.

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WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—At the annual initiation of the Gamma chapter of the Alpha Omicron Pi sorority at the University of Maine the following were made members: Imogene Wormwood '14, Elizabeth Hanly '15 and Muriel Colbath, Doris Currier, Mildred Dow, Edith Flynt, Florence Greenleaf, Helen Norris, Sibyl Russell and Evelyn Winship, all of the class of 1916.

Through the cooperation of the "M" Club and the manager of the Bijou theater of Bangor, Maine week is being celebrated from March 17 to 22 at the theater.

It has been announced that the Lewiston Journal prize of \$10 offered to students of the agricultural college for the best original article on "The Importance of Reviving the Sheep Industry in Maine," has been awarded to L. A. Hamel of Portland.

Secondary schools throughout the state have been invited to send speakers to compete in an interscholastic declamation contest to be held at the university May 23.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Students who have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Mt. Holyoke College are as follows: Class of 1913, Mary Abrams, Ruth Alden, Marion Blake, Mabel Brown, Edith Coon, Agnes Eastman, Hattie Hawley, Edith Mank, Martha Niver, Anna Olmstead, Alice Parker, Gratia Prouty, Myra Smith, Margaret Tyler; from the class of 1914, Elizabeth Adams, Ethel Holmes and Emily Wirth.

The college closed Tuesday for its spring recess and will reopen April 3.

Wednesday evening Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell" was read by Mrs. Marjan Craig Wentworth. Thursday evening Prof. F. E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania lectured on "Some Recent Discoveries Concerning Shakespeare."

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—Chester Wood '14, of Woburn, Mass., was the leader of the Christian Endeavor meeting at Colby College this week, his subject being "Sabbath Observance."

The joint glee club concert with the club of the University of Maine to have been given this week, in the First Baptist church, has been postponed.

The Beta chapter of the Chi Omega fraternity has offered a prize of \$15 for the best thesis on some phase of social service written by a woman student of the college.

The preliminary debates in the annual contest for the Forrest Goodwin interscholastic prize of \$100 under the auspices of the Colby Debating Society will be held this evening.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Kiomians of the women's college of Brown University recently gave for their annual play "Pride and Prejudice."

The principal parts were taken by Miss Cornelia Fill, Miss Elsie Cushing, Miss Almira B. Coffin, Miss F. Marjorie Richardson, Miss Marjorie M. Thayer, Miss Evelyn B. Tilden, Miss Marguerite Appleton, Miss Emile Sam, Miss Hilda Bronson, Miss Helen A. Gilliland, Miss Gladys Paine, Miss Alice Randall, Miss Helen Crocker, Miss Thekla Jones, Miss Marion Horton, and Miss Marian H. Bayley.

The commencement speakers chosen are Harold A. Grout, John K. Starkweather and William M. Sullivan. All three belong to Phi Beta Kappa Society.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Class squads are now being formed at Bowdoin College, and night practise is being held in the new gymnasium in preparation for the annual indoor exhibition. The leaders and pianists are as follows: 1913, John A. Stocum, squad leader; Charles A. Hatch, pianist; 1914, Percy C. Mitchell, squad leader; Herbert M. Shea, pianist; 1915, Harold E. Verrill, squad leader; Francis P. McKenney, pianist; 1916, Herbert H. Foster, squad leader; Ora L. Evans, pianist.

At the last meeting of the student council the main topic of interest was the spring rally, which has been tentatively arranged for April 11.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—The Y. W. C. A. of Bates College has elected officers as follows: President, Miss Etha Rowell '14; vice-president, Miss Esther Wadsworth '15; treasurer, Miss Winifred Jewell '15, and secretary, Miss Mona Hodnett '16. A college choir to sing at chapel exercises three times a week is being organized. There are 15 members.

The students of the women's division of the college have been raising money during the winter for the erection of a chimney and fireplace for the reception room of Rand hall. The last entertainment for this purpose was a costume party and village fair. It is planned to begin work on the new chimney April 1.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Members of the class of 1913 at Smith College won both prizes in the annual competitive gymnastic drill. A banner was given by the College Gymnasium and Field Association for the best work in frehand, gymnastics, marching, running and dancing, and a silver cup was presented for the best apparatus work.

Spring recess began Thursday and closes April 3.

At a meeting of the class of 1913 the following speakers for class sup er were announced: Elizabeth Schlosser, Jane Garey, Lucia Larkin Smith, Harriet Larned Hunt, and Marguerite Irene Haeske. The ivy song which has been chosen was written by Hazel Devo.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Graduate fellowships have been granted to the following at Vassar College: Irene S. Beir, Rochester; Mary Beikemeier, Poughkeepsie; Helena Doughty, New York, and Ethel B. Dietrich, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Mrs. Ermine R. Smith memorial prize for excellence in the study of mineralogy and geology has been awarded to Myra Williams of Easton, Pa.

The class of 1914 has elected the following senior parlor committee: Elizabeth French, chairman, Montclair, N. J.; Helen French, Westfield, N. J.; Sylvia Crowell, Montclair, N. J.; Annabelle Dunning, Duluth, Minn.; Katherine Freeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Katherine Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This evening A. T. Clearwater of Kingston will lecture on "Early American Silver and Silversmiths."

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—William J. Taylor delivered the third of a series of six lectures on "Engineering" at the weekly meeting given under the auspices of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Y. M. C. A.

A. S. Crandon of the junior class received the prize given annually by the Technical Supply Company of Scitonic, Pa., for the best all round draftsman at the institute. The drawings of H. L. Tilton of Fitchburg and L. F. Perry of Dorchester received honorable mention.

BAY STATE NEWS

EVERETT

Winfield S. Hamling, secretary of the civic improvement committee of the local Board of Trade was the speaker at the meeting of the Glendale Home and School Association Thursday, speaking on the home garden movement started by the committee.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Pine Tree State Association was held Thursday evening at the residence of the president, Robert S. Leighton.

MALDEN

Resolute Rebekah lodge will hold a calendar supper tonight in Odd Fellows hall with Mrs. William T. Hill presiding.

A committee known as the "cleaner city committee," composed of five delegates each from the Board of Trade, New Century Club and Old New Club, has been formed and will assist the city government in making improvements.

HOLBROOK

Troop 1, Boy Scouts of America, will present a play in the town hall Monday evening.

Members of the Methodist Episcopal church held a social and entertainment in the vestry Thursday evening.

STONEHAM

A special town meeting to be held March 31 has been called by the selectmen. Action will be taken toward establishing the office of superintendent of public works, the board of public works having recently been abolished by special act of the Legislature.

WINCHESTER

The special committee appointed to select a location for the new postoffice building was in conference with several citizens Thursday evening relative to the use of the Whitney mill property as a site for the structure. Other locations were discussed by those present but the majority favored the mill property.

ABINGTON

The selectmen have appointed William J. Reardon registrar of voters for three years and Elliot Brown, scaler of weights and measures.

The assessors have organized with Winslow L. Jones as chairman.

ROCKLAND

The state board of cattle commissioners have appointed William H. Friary as inspector of animals in this town.

Candidates for the high school baseball team have begun practise.

QUINCY

George L. Gill Rebekah lodge I. C. O. F. held a party in Odd Fellows hall Thursday afternoon.

SPECIAL MASTER IN SHOE MACHINE CASE REQUESTED

On the claim that it is a monopoly in restraint of trade a motion and supporting affidavit for the appointment of a special master to hear testimony in the equity proceedings by the United States government against the United Shoe Machinery Company for dissolution of the corporation has been filed in the United States district court by William S. Gregg, special assistant to the United States attorney-general.

The affidavit declares that 80 of the government's witnesses could be examined by the court, but that 30 others resided in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, and their depositions could not be taken without entailing great loss of time and expense upon them.

Attorney Gregg sets forth that many contracts, books, accounts and other documents will have to be examined also, and that this can be done more expeditiously before a master.

The court will hear the case at 10 o'clock Monday.

BRIGADE ELECTS COL. SWEETSER PEW SUCCESSOR



(Photo by Oppenheimer)
MAJ.-GEN. E. LEROY SWEETSER
Successor to retired officer

Field officers of the second brigade, M. V. M., assembled at the Officers Club, Allston, and elected Col. E. Leroy Sweetser of the eighth regiment successor to Maj.-Gen. William A. Pew, who was recently retired.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Pierce of the first brigade presided, and all the field officers of the fifth, eighth and ninth infantry were present.

Colonel Sweetser was the senior colonel in the brigade. He had his first experience in the Massachusetts volunteer militia as a member of company L, fifth infantry, of Malden, which he joined March 12, 1893.

The election of General Sweetser to be brigade commander will leave a vacancy in the eighth infantry. It is generally understood that the election, when called, will result in a general moving up of all the field officers, with Lieut.-Col. Frank A. Graves at the head.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In case someone may think I am devoting too much time this week to course construction and such subjects, I am going to give you the third of the series of letters from "Sandy Hollows" to the moderate golfer, which we have been taking from Golf Illustrated; then I am going to quote some more of the advice about the naturalness of courses which C. J. Gilbert contributes to the same fine periodical.

My Dear Fellow Player—I think I know what your trouble is. You have been trying to play more easily, and being anxious to see the result you have looked up too soon! Consequently you have been topping and slicing and thinking unpleasant things about me and my advice.

I did not say that "Take it easy" was the only thing to be remembered. It is a very important item, but you must keep your head down as well. The usual advice is, "Keep your eye on the ball," but what I advocate is a little more than this. I want you to try and keep your head down for just one fraction of a second after the ball has been struck. Even when the time does come to look after the ball, it is really neither necessary or desirable that you should lift your shoulders at all.

If you will observe carefully next time you are on the links you will find that nearly all good players send their shoulders well round and then simply turn their heads from the neck in order to see the result of their shot, whereas in the case of the longer handicap men lifting the shoulders at the finish seems to be part and parcel of the longer stroke itself, the result being that the eye is taken off too soon and the weight of the body never really comes into play at all. These, I think, are the chief causes of the lack of distance and slight tendency to slice one so often sees in the moderate player, even when he appears to be hitting the ball well.

The shorter the stroke the longer must the head be kept down, because the greater will be the inclination to lift it up. If you wish to see the force of this advice try the following experiment when next you go out. Instead of looking anxiously up after every shot to see what has happened to the ball, endeavor to make it your first point of interest to see what mark your club has made on the ground.

This does not sound particularly exciting, but I think you will be astonished at the good effect it will have on your game, and if persevered with for a little it should enable you to acquire the habit of keeping your head down a little longer, which I think at present you so sadly neglect. I attach enormous importance to this detail, as constant observations on the links have shown me the same old story over and over again—the lifted head, the duffed shot, and the subsequent blame laid on every possible cause except the true one!

It is possible for a man to keep his head down too long, in which case curious things may happen. This is, however, a fault from which there are few sufferers, and one which instinct and human nature will soon eradicate. Your object at present should be to keep it

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

AN ADVANTAGE

While an auto, alack!
A repair would require—
Yachts can stand on a "tack"
And not puncture a tire.

The new President and the members of his cabinet are now so much occupied with their duties that all of them, especially Secretaries Bryan and Burleson, may well deem themselves busy "B's."

INAPROPOS

"Is Weatherbee happy with the new fortune that has suddenly come to him?"
"Well, not exactly. Having experienced a good many years of impecuniosity, he had just learned how to live well on \$1 a week, and the result is that now his wealth seems quite superfluous."

At any rate Mr. Roosevelt may hope to keep the lawn in front of his house at Sagamore hill looking better this coming summer. There will not, very likely, be quite so many people tramping over it.

ECONOMY

"Do you know, I feel sure that with a woman in the President's cabinet she would propose ways in which the nation could save money."

"So do I. A good deal could be done by having all the silver dollars recast into 98-cent pieces."

It is reported that farm lands in many parts of the West have advanced in value, during the last few years, nearly 50 per cent. But as a matter of course the farmers will not do much bragging over the fact to the assessor when he happens around.

AND THEN KEEP IT

"How do you find business?" I asked a thrifty man:
His answer, though unique, was not surprising.

For he said: "It seems to me that the very safest plan
Is to find it by judicious advertising."

By continuing the tenure of office of the head of the army, it is evident that President Wilson thinks that General Wood is the right kind of timber.

FOR SATURDAY—

Misses' and Young Ladies' New Suits, Coats and Dresses

Just nine hours remain in which to secure your new Easter outfit—providing you haven't already done so.

Every miss and young lady is looking forward to Easter—thinking of what she should wear—and of what will best become her.

Please Note — It was never easier to find the right thing to wear than it is now in our misses' and young ladies' department — Garments fresh from their boxes are here in splendid assortments — many in styles and models shown for the first time.

Specially Featured Are Suits at \$25.00

At this price the assortment is so complete that we feel sure the most fastidious taste can be satisfied.

There are the Balkan and Russian blouse styles — the empire back with tailored front effects, tailored and semi-tailored.

All of the highest standard of tailoring and workmanship — and with excellent combinations of colorings for trimmings.

Many styles in skirt draping are shown.

Eponge, serge, Bedford cord, poplin and ratine in Nell rose, martinet, copenhagen, navy, tan, white, and black and white checks.



Misses' Serge Dresses

Balkan Blouse Style...\$18.50

New, long waisted effect, with satin girdle over hips, buttons at side with large pearl buttons—dainty lingerie collar—body lined with silkoline. Colors, navy, copenhagen and tan. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Junior Misses' Suits

Regular \$25.00 Value...\$20.00

Two models—one with Balkan blouse in black and white checks, piped with satin, draped skirt—the other has tailored seamless front with gathered empire back, red piped buttonholes and moire trimming. Sizes, 13, 15 and 17. Skirt lengths, 31 to 35 inches.

Misses' Serge Coats

Short Blouse Style...\$20.00

A novelty Balkan blouse coat, 28 inches long, dresden figured silk collar and sash, lined throughout with peau de cygne—Junior misses' sizes 13 to 17 and misses' sizes 14 to 18.

Girls' Serge Suits

3-Piece, \$25.00 Value...\$18.50

Stylish, serviceable suits for girls from 10 to 15 years, made to Chandler & Co.'s order and exclusive with them. Dress trimmed with self or contrasting piping in silk. Coat in tailored Norfolk style—silk covered shields. Navy, tan, and black and white checks.

A Special Easter Millinery Display

Will Be Made for Saturday

As there are innumerable personalities, so you will find, in this complete showing, hats of innumerable shapes, trimmings and colors.

The hat you appear best in may be an imported model—a copy of an imported model—or it may be one of the many originals worked out in our own ateliers.

Be assured—however—that whatever is new and correct—whatever conforms to present millinery fashions—will be on display for this special showing for Saturday.

Hats for Dress and Semi-Dress Wear

At 25.00, 35.00, 45.00 and up to 200.00

The Hats for Dress Wear include models from such French Ateliers as Gergette, Lewis, Virot, Louison, Leontine, Marie Louise and others.

There are medium and small sizes in paradise, gourah and mundi effects; also Hats with elaborate plume trimmings.

The Hats for Semi-Dress Wear are most attractive—Milan, Hempt and numerous Italian brids are shown—these are trimmed with mundi, gourah, skeleton ostrich and many other novelties never shown before this season.

Tailored Hats at \$10, \$15 to \$38.

You do not pay anything for the style qualifications of Chandler & Co.'s hats—you only pay for the work and materials—these are always the finest to be had and you probably pay less for them than you would have to at any other millinery place in New England.

TREMONT ST.
NEAR WEST

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST.
NEAR WEST

CHINESE LOAN DIVISION IS APPROXIMATED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—At a recent meeting of the ministers of the six powers concerned in the loan negotiations, the German minister announced the intention of his government, to withdraw their objection to the appointment of a British adviser to the salt department. This intelligence was verbally communicated to the Chinese government, and it is understood that a note will follow, stating that in view of the large sums involved, the powers consider that it is necessary for China to appoint a German, assistant adviser to the salt department, in addition to the four advisers already arranged for. It is generally believed that the Chinese government will now accept the proposals if no fresh conditions are imposed.

In financial circles it is generally expected that the loan will be issued in the various currencies approximately as follows: Great Britain £8,000,000, France £7,000,000, Germany £6,000,000, United States \$2,500,000, Belgium 21,500,000. This last sum is a portion of Russia's share.

CITY HALL WORKERS TO DINE

Members of the Boston Municipal Service Association will hold their second annual dinner at the Revere House on the night of April 9. Mayor Fitzgerald and Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, will attend. President M. A. Horigan and Secretary Vincent H. Jacobs have arranged a very attractive program for the evening.

BAR HARBOR AUTO BILL SIGNED

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Bar Harbor automobile act allowing the automobile to enter the summer resort was signed by Governor Haines Thursday afternoon.

CHASE U. S. BUDGET ALLOWS \$1,110,000,000 FOR 1913-1914

That the money required for operating the United States government for the year 1913-14 will amount to \$1,110,000,000 is the estimate made in the budget which Harvey S. Chase, who was a member of the Taft commission on economy and efficiency, and who returned from Washington yesterday, has in his possession.

The statement of Mr. Chase contains "summaries of the budget covering the estimated expenditures of the government for the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1913. It has been devised on a true 'budget' basis, and

involved a preliminary examination of budget methods, forms of accounts and reports in 20 foreign countries. That preliminary examination occupied about a year. But the summaries which have been prepared as a result go much farther than any foreign country has yet attempted to go.

"In order to obtain the data from which they have been drawn, reports were required from all departments, officers and official divisions of the government. In all, about 25,000 large sheets were received and from these, by a proper classification, the summaries were obtained."

SAMUEL A. BIGELOW PASSES AWAY

Samuel A. Bigelow, president of the firm of Bigelow & Bowe Company of Boston, hardware dealers, passed away at the Hotel Westminster Thursday. For two terms he represented the New England Iron & Hardware Association in the Boston Associated Board of Trade, being elected to that office in 1893. In 1903 he was elected president of the National Hardware Association, serving for two terms.

COMMERCIAL ART TOPIC

John J. Morgan, publicity agent of the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, and Henry Hale, Jr., of the Ethridge Company, will speak before the class in drawing and design at the B. Y. M. C. Union tonight upon "The Commercial Value of Art" and "The Reproduction of Drawing and Design."

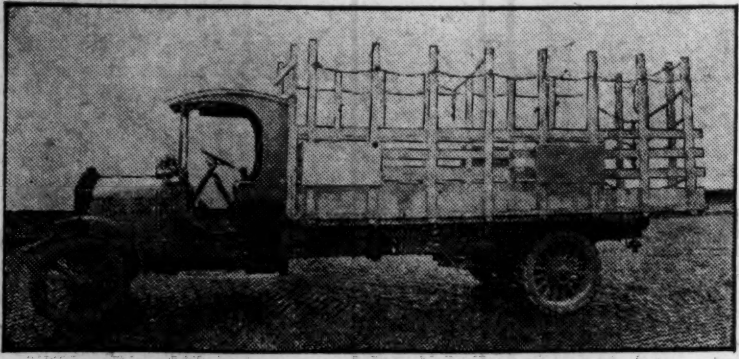
CENTURY'S GREATEST MAN, TOPIC

"The Greatest Man in the Nineteenth Century" will be the subject on which the Rev. Charles R. Brown, dean of the divinity school of Yale University, will speak at the meeting of the Boston Congregational Club, held in the Ford building Monday afternoon. After the address a reception and social hour will be spent in Kingsley hall. Dinner will be served in Ford hall after the reception.

INSPECTION LABEL ABSENT

Indictments returned by the federal grand jury in the United States district court, before Judge James M. Morton, yesterday, included a charge brought against the Reed & Woodbury Company of Springfield of knowingly failing to use the trade label "United States inspected and passed" on a consignment of meat shipped to Somerville Oct. 29.

LATEST MODEL PIERCE-ARROW TRUCK

TRUCK SHOW IS
BEST OF KIND
HELD SO FAR

Machines Are Arranged to the Greatest Possible Advantage, and Vary in Style From Light-est Express to Heaviest Models

FIRE AUTOS FEATURED

The Boston commercial motor vehicle show, now running in the Mechanics building under the auspices of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, is without doubt the best arranged and most complete exhibition of its kind ever held in this city. The ease with which every detail of the trucks shown can be examined is very noticeable, and despite the large number of machines on exhibition, they are placed in such a manner that there is plenty of room to go entirely around each one and note every point of advantage. In many of the exhibits, where four machines are shown they are placed in the form of a square, so that one can stand in the center and see all the trucks on one side and view the other side by walking around the outside of the square.

The decorations are very similar to those of the pleasure vehicle show of last week. The many colored lights, suspended from the ceiling in the main hall, make a very pretty effect on the high finish, the shining brass and polished steel of the various trucks. The newly painted posts and latticed arches over the booths, and the hanging scenes throughout both halls add a bright touch to the decorations.

On entering the building one is impressed by the exhibit of the American Locomotive Company, makers of the famous Alco trucks. Two of the heavy delivery type trucks, a five-ton chassis, and a 6½-ton road sprinkler are shown. The first thing one notices about these trucks is their sturdy appearance, and the numerous reinforced parts. These trucks are built out of the very best material obtainable, and are designed and constructed for heavy and long service, and they come up to their standard. An interesting book, on the first transcontinental delivery of merchandise by motor truck, may be obtained there, describing the 4145-mile trip of a 3½-ton Alco truck.

The feature of the Pope-Hartford exhibit is a combination chemical and hose wagon, designed for use in the fire department. This machine, equipped with a 50-horsepower motor, electric starter and electric dynamo lighting system, has a capacity of 1000 feet of 2½-in. hose, and six to eight men. The frame is of chrome nickel steel, reinforced, and designed specially for this sort of service. The steering wheel is located on the right-hand side, with the controlling levers and throttle mounted on top, and the clutch and brake operated by foot pedals. The body is of panseloid construction, reinforced, with running boards on the side of the chassis. The fire fighting equipment consists of a 30 or 40 gallon chemical tank, with extra jar and holder, and connection for 2½-in. hose; a metal basket, with a capacity for 250 feet of chemical hose; two 17-foot extension ladders; hand extinguishers, axes, lanterns and tools. Several other Pope trucks are shown.

Two models, the 1500-pound and 1½-ton trucks, are being shown by the Reo Motor Truck Company of Lansing, Mich. The heavy machines are fitted with four-cylinder motors, the throttle and spark levers mounted on the steering column and having a speed of over 12 miles per hour. The frame is of cold pressed steel 5½ inches high. The trucks are equipped with lights, new style horn and complete set of tools. The lighter models are fitted with express bodies and are built for hard service.

C. W. MARTIN ARRIVES

C. W. Martin, manager motor truck tire department, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., and his staff of Goodyear tire experts arrived in Boston Thursday to attend the commercial car exhibit. Among the Goodyear officials are F. H. Sawyer, manager fire truck tire department; H. B. Boyer and H. C. Hunter.

SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM VOTED

MADISON, Wis.—By a vote of 17 to 15, the Wisconsin state Senate Thursday passed the bill providing for a referendum in 1914 on the bill giving equal suffrage to women. The measure now goes to the Assembly for concurrence.

LABORERS' PAY INCREASED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—An increase in pay of 25 cents a day for 700 laborers was announced on Thursday by the H. B. Smith Company, manufacturers of heating appliances.

DAIRMEN ARE
PLEASED WITH
MOTOR TRUCKS

Use of Commercial Auto Vehicle Has Been Very Successful and Has Given Satisfactory Service

There is a diversity among dairymen in the method of most efficiently adapting the motor truck to their business. Among the applications which dairymen have decided on are: delivering the milk from the dairy to the railroad; transporting direct to a distributing station in the city or to wholesale or retail customers; distributing milk from the railroad direct to wholesale and retail customers or to a distributing station. In nearly every instance motor trucks when applied to these types of service have proven successful.

W. A. Blodgett, manager of a large local dairy company, who operates a two-ton Alco truck, describes the benefits derived from the motor truck in the dairy business by the system they employ as follows:

"Formerly in our business we used 13 horses continually and leased a stable in Cambridge. We now board four horses in stables near customers and deliver from the farm directly to the wagon by means of the Alco, thus cutting the expense of nine horses. We use the truck for a two-ton load morning and night with one chauffeur, doing about 60 miles a day, Sundays included.

"We save a few hundred dollars annually over our old method of doing business with horses entirely, and in this estimate we do all our business right from our farm, which is in itself of extreme value to us. Under the present system we can stand quite a large increase of trucks without additional expense."

SALESMANSHIP
IS ADOPTED ON
UNIQUE PLAN

Selden Trucks Can Be Purchased by Business Houses on Payment of Small Sum

A unique plan of truck salesmanship has been adopted for handling the Selden commercial vehicle. The Selden Truck Sales Company has been organized for the purpose of selling this well-known make of truck, and it has strong financial backing.

Based on the proposition that there are thousands of business houses that need trucks, and yet have not found it convenient to pay the amount of the purchase price of one or several trucks in cash all at one time as is generally required, this company has inaugurated a plan which provides for the sale of trucks on the payment of a comparatively small sum in cash, and the balance in monthly instalments, extending over a period of one year.

An enormous new field is opened up by this plan, and will no doubt be the means of introducing the motor truck to many concerns that otherwise would not be ready to take advantage of this practical and economical necessity of modern business. The Selden Truck Sales Company sells direct from the factory in Rochester and through agencies throughout the country.

Foreseeing the present demand for commercial cars, the Selden Motor Vehicle Company several years ago began investigations and experiments in preparation for the production of a high-grade motor truck. As a result of exhaustive tests and a thorough study of the various conditions governing the use of the commercial vehicle, this company has ready for the market a most attractive one-ton truck of splendid proportions, embodying the best practices of the leading truck engineers. No attempt has been made by the designers of the Selden truck to depart from established principles of construction, but rather to take advantage to every feature that has proved practical and desirable by the experience of successful truck makers, and to add everything possible in the way of improvement.

GOODYEAR CYCLE TIRES LEAD

It appeared from an examination of the motorcycle exhibits last week that manufacturers are making their 1913 machines of a higher horsepower. Luggage carriers will also be regular equipment, which will add much to the weight of the machine. Because high speed and weight add much to the strain to which tires are subjected the Goodyear people are turning out a new tough tread to take care of the new 1913 models, and according to S. A. Falor, manager motorcycle tire department, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, nearly 70 per cent of the machines exhibited were equipped with this type of tire.

GOV. FELKER NAMES FAST DAY
CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Samuel D. Felker has issued a proclamation for a Fast day on Apr.

Goodyear Truck Tires Also Lead

At the Mechanics Building more commercial vehicles are equipped with Goodyear tires than with any other make.

So it is at every leading show. At the New York and Chicago Shows, Goodyear led by an overwhelming majority.

It is estimated that over sixty per

cent. of the trucks made during 1913 will go out from truck factories with Goodyear equipment.

All this is the result of making a special tire for every service. Thus have users been enabled to select the tire best adapted to their particular needs.

A Tire for Every Service

Goodyear Solid Demountable
10,000 Mile Tire

A tire that abolishes the need of a tire applying station—a tire that is good enough to deserve a specific guaranty. This is the most serviceable tire for heavy duty trucks and meets the requirements of those who want a tire that can be easily put on and taken off.

Goodyear Demountable Cushion
Truck Tire

Combines resiliency and durability. With its double notched treads, attains the utmost non-skid properties. This tire is demountable and fits S. A. E. Standard Wheel.

Goodyear Solid Metal-Base
Truck Tire

Designed for heavy service, where truck owners are in close touch with tire applying stations and do not wish the Demountable feature.

Goodyear Solid Side Flange
Truck Tire

This tire was designed as a "fixed on" type whose application is practicable to the S. A. E. wheel, and also for use wherever the "fixed on" type is preferred to demountable.

Goodyear Individual Block
Truck Tire

Specially adapted to heavy duty trucks that require exceptional traction and non-skid feature on rear wheels. The advantage of this tire is that, if a block is damaged, it can readily be replaced.

Goodyear Solid No-Rim-Cut
Truck Tire

Possesses unusual resiliency for a solid tire. Thus it protects the car from violent strains and shocks of rough roads.

Goodyear Clincher
Truck Tire

For light package delivery wagons or high speed trucks equipped with standard pneumatic clincher rims. Guaranty 8,000 miles—9 months.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities.

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire.

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.
Worcester Branch, 571 Main Street.

Boston Branch: 669 Boylston Street

Phone Back Bay 3335—3336—3337—3338

TRUCK TIRE SERVICE STATION, 25 IRVINGTON STREET

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT
ADVANTAGE TO MOTOR TRUCK

Means Even More to This Type of Vehicle Than to the Pleasure Car, and Is Great Aid to Industry as Well as the General Public

The good-roads movement which is so much in evidence in all sections of the country means even more to the motor truck industry and the general public than to the pleasure seeking autoist. The building of good roads affects the public purse, because broadening the scope of delivery by auto trucks reduces the expense. Many states have already made large appropriations for the building of trunk lines from one city to another with arteries leading from the main road to the smaller cities and towns.

The building of good roads, however, cannot be accomplished in a day, and it is, therefore, necessary for truck and tire manufacturers to meet conditions as they exist. On long hauls the fact is firmly established that they can be made at less cost per mile by automobiles than by horses, and even in shorter runs light delivery trucks have been found economical.

The cost of automobile truck delivery depends in a large measure on the efficiency or mileage of the tires, and in this respect much has been accomplished.

The Goodrich wireless demountable truck tire is considered by many to be the most efficient in the long or short run. S. V. Norton, manager of the Goodrich truck tire department, who is in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject, says that the Goodrich wireless truck tire is a natural outgrowth of years of experience in the production of motor truck tires. "Over 10 years ago," says Mr. Norton, "when the only solid truck tire for heavy duty was of the side wire type, the owner of the brand entered into an agreement with us to manufacture tires for him using regular Goodrich compound, which had already proved highly successful in the line of vehicle tires. With our experience as originators of side-wire tires and with the consequent knowledge of the trouble arising from the imbedding of metal retaining devices in the rubber, it has been interesting to watch the transition in the manufacture of motor truck tires. All tires having wire imbedded in the rubber establish a friction between the rubber and the metal which only causes deterioration. Searching for an efficient

tire for use in modern commercial car delivery service was more than a day's job.

"The Goodrich wireless motor truck tire consists of three integral factors: First, the steel base, specially bevelled and dovetailed on the upper surface. This base instead of being endless as in the pressed-on type, is cut through in one place, permitting a slight tendency to spread. It may, therefore, be easily applied to the wheel, and then drawn tightly together by means of the flanges. The increase and decrease in circumference is so slight as in no way to affect the tire sub-base or tread. Second, the sub-base of hard rubber united by a special process with the steel base. Third, the tread of high quality resilient rubber, inseparably vulcanized upon the hard rubber sub-base.

"By a special process of manufacture the union between these parts is made permanent and separation impossible. Built on steel, wear like steel" is not a mere alliteration—it is a slogan actually

descriptive of the tires to which it is applied.

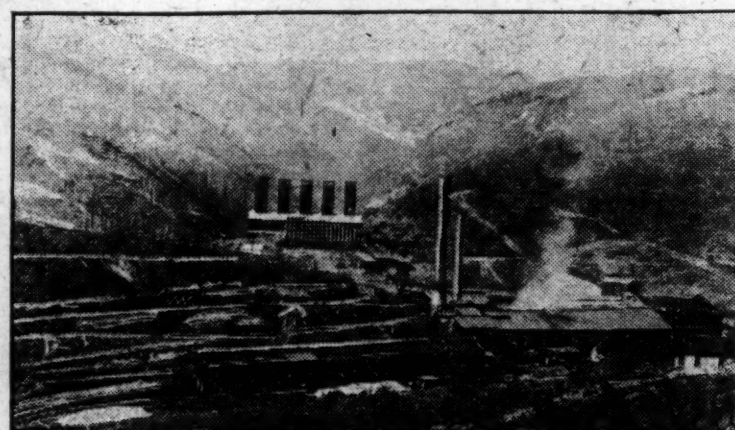
"The absence of all metal retaining devices has eliminated the possibility of internal friction; the rubber cannot be torn by longitudinal or cross wires; the tire cannot loosen on the wheel. On the other hand, the quality of the rubber used is a guarantee of service. Examine any wireless tire—notice the toughness, unless the knife is sharp, it will be difficult to cut it. It is just tough enough to prevent its wearing down too quickly. It is not so hard that it will injure the mechanism. Notice the faint odor of smoked nuts—the sign of pure fine Para rubber. The uniform, soft gray bloom on the surface of the rubber is very different from the spotty yellow texture of inferior stock. Compare a Goodrich wireless motor truck tire with a tire of any other make—the Goodrich tire has all the evidence of quality."

The Goodrich wireless truck tire is arousing a great deal of interest at the Boston show and the booth is continually crowded by manufacturers and dealers. All the different types of these tires are on exhibition.

STATE HAS 1270 BANKS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Report of the state banking department shows that there are 1270 incorporated and private banks and trust companies in the state, with at least one in every village of any consequence and two and three in towns of pretensions.

KENNETT SMELTER, KENNETT, CAL.



KENNETT, Cal.—Strictly a mining town, kept up principally by Mammoth smelter and mine. Smelter owned by Mammoth Copper and Mining Company of Maine. Population about 2000. In northern part of state. Sacramento river runs through town. Ore from Mammoth mine is brought to smelter by three railroads; first about one-third of way by electric train, then dumped into large skips and taken over a gravity tramway, which has a 60 per cent grade part of the distance and which takes it to the steam railroad, running to the smelter.

COON BLOCK IN ESTHERVILLE, IOWA



ESTHERVILLE, Ia.—Progressive and prosperous city of about 4000 people in the northern part of state. Much attention is given to education. There are four school buildings, beside a high school just being erected at an estimated cost of \$85,000. It is a division point for the C. R. I. & P. and M. & St. L. railroads. Government postoffice and Carnegie library add greatly to convenience and, with "Ft. Defiance" monument and the city park, are objects of pride to citizens.



TRUCKS

DOLLARS saved—Service improved—Business increased. One or all of these gains is made by every proper motor truck installation.

It's easy to make the right selection of trucks for any service from the GMC gasoline and electric line, comprising 42 capacities and sizes.

Don't fail to see both the GMC Electric and Gasoline Truck displays at the Boston Truck Show, Mechanics Building.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

PONTIAC MICHIGAN
Boston Branch—753 Boylston Street

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART FROCK FOR SCHOOLGIRL

Blue chambray trimmed with white and braid

THIS exceptionally pretty frock for a schoolgirl will be found most satisfactory. It is simple and easy to make, it is comfortable to wear and it is both smart and becoming. There is a deep shaped yoke in both front and back, and below this yoke the dress is laid in wide side plaits that give long lines and provide fullness for the skirt, for they are released a few inches below the waist line.

The sleeves are in one piece each and are joined to the armhole in the set-in style. In this case they are finished with cuffs but they can be made without the cuffs or they can be cut off at the elbows and left loose as in the small view. The long sleeves are laid in plaits at the wrists. The sailor collar can be made with the fronts illustrated or with square corners.

In the illustration, blue chambray is trimmed with white and with braid, and that combination makes an extremely serviceable and pretty frock. Linen would be pretty either in white or in color. White linen or pique with collar and cuffs of blue would be very attractive. Pongee with trimming of brown or of red would make a very smart little frock for traveling. Linen in the natural color trimmed with white and worn with a red patent leather belt would make a good school dress.

The pattern includes a belt, and belts of the material are much worn, but many mothers prefer those of patent leather and the latter are equally smart.

For the 10-year size, the dress will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of material 27 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and shield and 5 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

The pattern of the dress (7066) is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 12 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SHOPPING NOTES

The fine tarlatan, such as is used to make coverings for bric-a-brac, marble busts and similar things, may be bought by the yard. The coverings, which virtually are bags provided with a draw string, are quite impervious to dust.

A comb made of cotton fiber is the latest rival to those of celluloid, rubber or tortoise shell.

The narrow edging in black and white or colored embroidery on a white background, which is to be had by the piece of six yards for a very small sum, is attractive for trimming wash dresses or as a finish to the small colored apron.

In many of the stores March is the month devoted to sales of housewares, just as January is to white goods and February to furniture. It is a good plan now to look over one's kitchen and general household supplies to see what would better be replenished at the reduced prices.—Newark News.

HONEY IN ALL SORTS OF DISHES

How Mme. Maeterlinck uses sweets of bees

MME. MAETERLINCK is not only a writer, actress, opera singer and poet but is also accomplished in all manner of domestic gifts, and in particular of cooking things with honey.

As all the world knows, Maurice Maeterlinck is a great lover of bees, having studied them for a long time, and one of his masterpieces, "The Life of the Bee," was the result of his years of study. It was because of her husband's love for the bees that Mme. Maeterlinck made a study of cooking with honey. Naturally, having so many bees, they collect an immense amount of honey from them, and as both the poet and his wife are exceedingly fond of it, Mme. Maeterlinck set her wits to work to invent all manner of wonderful dishes in which honey plays the chief part, says a New York Sun writer.

She uses honey in all manner of odd ways, not only for dessert but in other courses. For example, she poaches eggs in hot honey. To do this the honey, sufficient to cover the eggs, is placed in a saucepan and thoroughly heated. When quite hot the eggs are slipped in from a saucer into which each has been broken carefully and separately; as soon as they are set they are removed and over each is sprinkled a grating of cheese.

Honey cured ham is one of the things that Mme. Maeterlinck prides herself upon.

To make it a brine is formed of four pounds of coarse salt and an ounce of saltpeter, two pounds of honey and two gallons of water. All the ingredients are well blended and poured over the hams, which are permitted to rest in the honeyed brine for six weeks, when they are found to be marvelously saturated with a flavor that is truly indescribable.

An oatmeal bread which Mme. Maeterlinck has made with honey is delicious. This is the recipe for it:

To a cup of rolled oats add three cups of hot water, half a cup of honey, a tablespoonful of butter and some salt. When cooled to moderate heat add a



BOUQUETS A LA ROBESPIERRE

ROBESPIERRE bouquets are one charming phase of the dainty nosegays worn on the lapel of a street coat, pinned to the neckpiece or stuck at one corner of the big square muff. They consist of four small roses in "old tones," a spray or two of tiny white blossoms on moss-colored stems and a single green thistle. The white blossoms and the thistle must be purchased of an artificial flower dealer, but the roses may be home-made, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Take a half-finger's length of inch-wide panne velvet, in pale pink, double it, shir the two edges tightly, produce calyx with a few threads of yellow floss and that makes one rose. A deep purple rose should be centered with bright green floss, a brown-taupe rose with emerald and a Parma violet rose with orange. When all these velvet exotics have been clustered with the thistle and the fine white flowers, their common stem should be wound with tinfoil, as that makes the illusion the more complete.

The wringer will be kept in much better condition if after using it the rolls are loosened and then wiped off with a cloth moistened with kerosene. The wiping will remove every particle of lint and dust.

suitable dough for kneading has been made. Let it rise over night and make two loaves. Let rise again and then before placing them in the oven to bake brush over the tops with one teaspoonful of honey and two of milk blended. This bread keeps fresh for an incredible length of time.

Large French chestnuts done in honey make a delicate dish. The large chestnuts are shelled and placed in boiling water five minutes, when the skin falls off easily. A pound of these blanched chestnuts are then placed in a saucepan covered with creamy milk and simmered until they are tender. They are then mashed with a spoon and sweetened with a quarter of a pound of honey and well mixed. The mass is then pressed through a sieve or put through a vermicelli masher. It is then heaped on a dish and surrounded by a mass of whipped cream.

Apples baked with honey are also tempting and very simple to do. For the purpose large apples are chosen and cored, the cavity is filled with honey and they are baked thus; a little butter being added on top of each.

Hot rice with honey is a nutritious and sustaining dish. This is Mme. Maeterlinck's formula for it: Wash a cupful of rice in many waters till all cloudiness is removed. Drain and plunge into a quart of boiling water, adding a teaspoonful of salt and a bit of lard the size of a filbert. Boil for 20 minutes. Remove and drain and mix with two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter. Pour over all as much honey as the taste requires. Some prefer Mme. Maeterlinck's way of heating the honey as she always does for rice and for use on pancakes or griddle cakes.

Honey tea-cake is made by creaming a cupful of butter and adding to it a cupful of thick sour cream and two cupfuls of clear honey, blending the ingredients thoroughly. Then four eggs are added which had the whites and yolks beaten separately. Two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice are added and then four cupfuls of flour and a teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. This cake is baked in a moderate oven.

OBLONG PILLOW FOR THE LIBRARY

The needlewoman has ample opportunity to display her artistic talent when furnishing the library, for the table runner and the many cushions can be examples of her handicraft.

The square pillow no longer enjoys its former popularity, the oblong pillow having usurped its reign.

Lovely designs are displayed, stamped on backgrounds of heavy crash, pongee or burlap. Pepper berries are always effective for the library, so a pillow embroidered with this design should be provided for your room. Using several shades of green silk, work the leaves solid and pad the berries heavily with darning cotton, covering this with silk of a bright scarlet. If preferred, red woollen beads are purchasable at the needlework shops, and these can be sewed to the pillow, forming the pepper berries. Pad the stem lengthwise, and work over this crosswise with silk, laying each stitch carefully so that a perfect outline is preserved. If the berries are embroidered outline each one with black.

Pussy willows and butterflies are a pretty combination, and if care is observed when embroidering them to pad them heavily, they are as lovely as the natural ones. Use four strands of darning cotton at a time when padding the blossoms, and work over this with the silk. Pad the stems lengthwise and work with crosswise stitches. Blue, green and brown silks are used for the butterflies' wings, while the heads and antennae are embroidered with black. When making these pillows finish the ends with linen fringe three inches in width.

CASH BUYING HELPS GET A HOME

Wage-earner's wife tells of their struggles

I AM a wage-earner's wife with 20 years of housekeeping blunders behind me, and I think I have learned by experience a few things worth passing on to others, writes a North Carolina woman in the Dolineator. When we married my husband was making \$2.25 per day, which if wisely spent would have supported us comfortably and some to spare. Instead of buying a small home and economizing to pay for it while unencumbered by a family, we rented houses much larger than we needed and moved five times in four years—twice long distances by rail. The best cooks could be had for \$1.50 per week; so I kept a servant all the time, and it was a long while before I realized that a wasteful cook was dear at any price. I was fond of dress, too, and insisted upon having better clothes than our means justified. We were soon deeply in debt and at the mercy of the merchants with whom we traded. When payday arrived the money had to be divided among our creditors; so we seldom got the advantage of buying for cash and often had to accept inferior goods at exorbitant prices because the article was a necessity.

After four years of such management I began to see some of my mistakes, and I am sure that reading household articles in good magazines helped me to do so. My first step toward reform was to persuade my husband to buy a home. He ridiculed the idea—said he had nothing to buy a home with, was head over heels in debt, was not making enough to live on and so on. He was earning \$2.50 per day then, and the family had increased to six—three children and three adults. Taking this into consideration, it did seem preposterous to buy a home; but I was determined to have one and finally induced him to make the venture.

We selected a large lot in a new but

desirable locality. The owner had a five-room cottage built on it and sold us the place under a deed of trust of \$1000. We borrowed \$100 for the first payment and gave notes of \$100 each at 6 per cent for nine deferred payments. This, with taxes and insurance, was about the same we had been paying just for the privilege of living in some one else's house.

That was our fifth move and our last for nearly 16 years. I dismissed the cook and buckled down to work, as I should have done at first. I studied household economy and soon discovered that our system of buying was at fault. To get the most for our money I saw that we must pay cash and buy in the largest quantities we could use to advantage; but it was a long while before I could fully test the theory on account of those old debts, which harassed us for years. To pay an old bill forced us to make a new one, and so it went.

We managed to take up our notes every year, however, lived comfortably and decently and kept our children in school. We improved the place in many ways and were doing finely when misfortune came. For two years we failed to save the money necessary to pay on the home and were wondering what to do about it when a legacy of \$500, to which we had no legal right and which we had never expected to get, was given to us by the people who had taken it years before. It was ours by moral right; so we accepted it thankfully, took up our notes, paid off our bills and had some left.

From then on we have prospered. My husband's salary went up to \$3 per day, and with no debts to hamper us we tried out the cash system of buying and were astonished to find how it reduced our living expenses.

CHARLES DICKENS' MEAT PIES

Hearty old-time English dishes

DICKENS always claimed that genius meant attention and when we read his hunger-provoking descriptions of various old English dishes, we understand, and realize how minutely he studied the homely subject of cookery and made it do such excellent service that even now many an Englishman, absent from his country, and reading his stories, experiences a consuming desire for one of these substantial delicacies, writes a contributor to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Possibly nowhere does this able exponent of good and lovable women draw a more charming picture than when he depicts Ruth Pinch and her first attempt in making a beefsteak pudding or dumpling. The recipe of this very excellent first cousin of a meat pie is:

Line bowl or pudding dish with baking powder biscuit dough—Ruth used eggs and water instead of milk to moisten her dough—proceed exactly like Ruth did; chop up steak, sirloin or rump, in small dice, add salt, pepper and water to make gravy, moisten the rim of dough, cover with dough, butter a saucer or deep plate and place on top, tie in pudding cloth, allowing room to swell. Boil two hours, run out on platter and serve hot.

Of all his Yorkshire pies the one that appeals to us most is this: Line a deep baking dish with puff or chopped paste; fill with layers of fresh young pork cut in small strips, season each layer with pepper, salt, parsley, sage and summer savory, add sufficient water for gravy, cover with puff paste, cut slits in cover and bake two hours. Meat can be parboiled if desired.

Few have forgotten with what thrills,

we, in our youthful years, followed dear chubby little Pip (Philip Pirrip in "Great Expectations") as he went with his smuggled bread and butter and meat pie to meet the convict in the marshes. This was doubtless a Cheshire pork pie as Mr. Hubble, one of Mrs. Joe Gargery's guests says, "a bit of savory pork pie would lay atop of anything and do no harm."

Line a pudding dish with rich puff paste, put in a layer of tender young pork, free from fat, cut in small dice, season with salt and pepper; add a layer of juicy sour apples, sprinkle generously with sugar, a little cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; another layer of pork and so on until the dish is full, dot bits of butter all over the top, and cover with puff paste. Cut a small hole in center of lid, insert a piece of white paper for funnel, then bake until done.

There is the veal and ham pie without which Mrs. Perrybingle could not be persuaded to visit her friend Bertha Plummer.

As for Mr. Wegg in our "Mutual Friend" he declares, "And it would be hard, sir, to name the pie that is a better pie than a veal and ham, and meaty jelly too, especially when it is a little salt." The recipe of this is: Line pudding dish with puff paste or simply butter the dish well, put in a layer of veal cut in small pieces, sprinkle over this a seasoning of pepper, salt and a little powdered herbs; then a layer of hard-boiled eggs, each piece buttered, now a layer of thinly sliced ham, fat and lean together, another layer of veal, and so on until the dish is full, pour over all a large cupful of veal stock, cover with paste and bake two hours. Serve cold.

DRAPED WRAPS SIMPLY MADE

Good garments for economical women

DRAPED wraps are a joy to the home dressmaker. Through the styles of the previous seasons she has made her dresses and shirtwaists successfully, but courageous indeed was the woman without any tailoring experience except what she picked up in making her own clothes, who would undertake to fashion a plain tailored coat. She may have been fairly successful in fitting the garment, but there was sure to be that indescribable something in the lines of the coat which stamped it as being home-made. The new draped wraps are simple of construction and a satisfactory garment for the wardrobe of the economical woman.

After the straight garments with which we have been familiar for so long, the draped lines may seem at first a bit radical, but the very simplicity of the style is appealing, and there is every indication that draped lines in coats as well as dresses will not be just a passing fad, but will remain with us for several seasons. There is a tendency with many women who do their own sewing and do not try to keep in the height of the style to wait till the fashion is passing to make sure that it will not look strange for her to adopt it; she wants to become accustomed to seeing others wear it before she will become aroused to the fact that it is really a good style.

As a result the procrastinating woman is never exactly in fashion, and feels, as one of them said, "My clothes always get out of style so soon." If she made her clothes when the styles were first shown, she would have had much longer

wear from them before the style had passed.

Dolmans of our mother's day were much admired, and the new wraps are a revival of the same idea, although fashioned on better lines, so this style may not be taken so slowly by the home dressmaker as some have been.

Many are the materials on the market which are adaptable for making the draped wrap, materials which are quite as new as the style of the garment itself.

Matelasse is especially popular and altogether appropriate for draping. Brocade ratine or any of the corded silks are very smart, as silk poplin, Ottoman silk, faille, or any of the softer weaves. Broadcloth or other material to match the dress is much favored, as these coats may be worn either as a separate garment, or to complete a suit. One of the chief reasons for the probable popularity of this style especially among economical dressers is that when made of a color which will look well with any gown in the wardrobe it will be a useful and practical as well as a dressy garment. An objection to the otherwise popular tailored suit has been the impossibility of wearing the coat with any skirt or dress other than that of the suit.

This brings one to the statement we frequently hear that black is the most economical dye, and except for young girls nothing can be more refined and practical for general wear. The many bright colors in favor this season are charming for misses' and college girls' fancy coats and Russian blouses, but for general wear the really well-dressed woman will accept them with caution.

Wraps made of soft, light-weight silk or other thin material will require a lining, but those of heavy cloth may be made satisfactorily without. Satin is preferred above any other silk for lining, and is equally desirable in either plain or brocade effects.

TRIED RECIPES

STEAK WITH MEXICAN SAUCE

Fry one onion in one tablespoon butter until brown, add two green peppers or one or two small red peppers cut fine, one cup canned tomatoes and one clove garlic finely chopped. Simmer until all are cooked, add one teaspoon good table sauce and a little celery salt. Select a steak at least one and a quarter inches thick, broil over live coals to suit the taste and pour sauce around it.

QUICK GRAHAM BREAD

One and a half pints thick, sour milk, three quarters cup molasses, two teaspoons soda and half teaspoon salt. Dissolve soda in a little warm water and mix with the above. Then quickly add enough graham flour to make a stiff batter. Pour in buttered bread pans and bake one hour in a moderate oven. It is also nice to make the bread in baking powder cans, mixing nuts and raisins in the batter. When cold makes excellent sandwiches, sliced and buttered.

CREAM APPLE CAKE

One pound flour, one quarter pound butter, one quarter pound sugar, three egg yolks or whole eggs, one half grated lemon rind, one quarter pound flour, one teaspoon sugar and one yeast cake dissolved in half a cup warm water. Stir well and set in warm place until light. Mix above materials as follows: Cream the sugar and butter, add yolks (well beaten), add remainder of flour and raised dough (thin enough to be light). Slice half dozen apples, season with sugar and cinnamon and let stand. When cake is light, place apples in rows (slices overlapping), half cup currants. Sprinkle over apples 10 grated bitter almonds and sugar to sweeten. Bake in quick oven. When nearly done, pour over half pint sweet cream, four tablespoon soft cream, three egg whites (b-t-en), heaping tablespoon sugar and return to oven five minutes.

LEMON SNAPS

Two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup sugar, two eggs, rind of one lemon, one slice butter. Mix all together, roll thin and cut in strips. Join ends together and bake in moderate oven.—San Francisco Call.

EGG SANDWICHES

Chop the whites of three hard boiled eggs and add the yolks forced through a sieve or potato ricer. Season with salt and pepper and moisten with salad dressing. Spread between thin slices of buttered Franklin entire wheat bread.

FASHION BITS

Favorite materials for children's dresses are gingham, percale, linen and chambray.

Bulgarian embroidery is being used both on white and colored dresses for children.

On the more dressy frock, buttons and buttonholes are arranged in a slanting fashion.

The new tailored coats have soft dainty linings of flowered mousseline or embroidered linen.

The coats of the new tailored suits show diversity in styles—blouses, cutaway and straight-cut Chinese coats are all fashionable. —Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

THE MALTED CEREAL CO.'S

Malt Breakfast Food

IS A SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CEREAL Made solely of parched and granulated wheat combined with a special product of wheat flour and barley malt. This special product added to the parched wheat gives a deliciously sweet, nutty flavor to the food, and increases the food value. 30 large portions cooked food for 15c.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.



NAIA DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment. Naia Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleansed by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. CONOVER CO., MFRS., 101 Franklin St., New York

The one quality in a newspaper which makes it a power for good and generally desirable is wholesomeness, because if it is clean in every way, it is guided by a standard which will make its influence as a constructive agency in the world's work most effective. This is a statement that the Monitor, as a clean newspaper, is daily proving in increasing measure. It started out as a distinctly clean daily newspaper, it has continued to be a clean daily newspaper, and will always be a clean daily newspaper.

The Monitor's idea of a clean daily newspaper is one which prints only the real news of the world.

—that is, the news which is wholesome, interesting to thinking people, and which avoids all mention of offensive and unimportant events, subjects or happenings, and which confines itself in its news columns to the things that are really worth while; which keeps its advertising columns as clean and reliable as its news; which is liberal, fair and helpful in editorial opinion; which is interesting and instructive in special features and articles, which is typographically clean and pleasing. That's the kind of a paper the Monitor prints and as good as the paper may be, and appreciated as much as it is, no effort will be spared to make it more interesting, readable and helpful in every way possible.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

WARDROBE BOX

A space saver is the wardrobe box which fits under the bed. This box is suspended from two metal arms, or bars, which are affixed to the bed, says the Newark News. This makes it possible to draw the box in and out without trouble. The box does not touch the floor, so there is no possibility of dust and dirt accumulating under it, and the bed, with the box in position, may be moved at will. The boxes, which are provided with hinged covers, come in different sizes and are designed for different purposes.

WEIGHTED TAPE

To obtain good effects, now that dress designs are so scant and the material so light, the modern dressmaker finds it necessary, frequently, to resort to the use of weights, says the Ladies World. For this purpose it is now possible to purchase a weighted tape. This tape comes in either white or black and is much more satisfactory than the old-fashioned round weights. The skirt or coat weighted with this tape will hang evenly without sagging.

MASSACHUSETTS BIRD PROMOTION PARALLELS NATION-WIDE STEPS

Work Done on Large Scale Under Direction of State Commission That Has Established Farms and Hatcheries

PRESERVE HEATH HEN

ACROSS the wide reaches of the United States—along the unmarked air lanes where migratory birds become interstate travelers—protection of the feathered species, as provided by the Weeks-McLean law, meets with general approval. All too long it has remained for the interested few to champion what the public just now begins to find out is a necessity—considering birds as factors for agricultural prosperity. The awakening, which now carries the federal seal of authority, is a conservative victory with far-reaching consequences following in its wake.

Massachusetts is among the states now leading the way for bird conservation in another and no less important direction than where the government cares for this conservation problem in the broadest way. It has been held for some time by the foremost ornithologists that it is entirely feasible to propagate most species of game and insectivorous birds. In Massachusetts, Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the state commission on fisheries and game, with his able assistants in the field, has carried on this work on a scale that has proved eminently satisfactory.

Separate Places Maintained

To give propagation and protection of game birds a wide range of application the Massachusetts commission has established bird farms and hatcheries at a number of widely separated places within the commonwealth. The Sutton farm was the first place of this kind, and here Dr. Field, who became connected with the work in 1902, began to show what his long study on the subject had placed at his command in the matter of intimate knowledge. After Sutton has come Martha's Vineyard; the Wilbraham bird farm, the Palmer place, just started; together with a number of other more or less detached places for observation purposes.

Pheasants, quail, ruffed grouse, turkeys and gray partridge, heath hens, are among the game birds now being raised successfully at the state hatcheries. But perhaps the most interesting and important work is being conducted at Martha's Vineyard. For here is found the only colony of pinnated grouse, locally called the heath hen, in the whole world. On the verge of extinction, the heath hen has been preserved by the energetic work of the Massachusetts fisheries and game commission.

In its day the heath hen was the plentiful prairie chicken of the East. There is no subject on which Dr. Field talks more entertainingly than that of how the heath hen is now in a fair way to become plentiful again along the Atlantic coast.

"It is now some seven or eight years," Dr. Field said, when asked to tell about the work at Martha's Vineyard, "that interest has been gradually developing to save the last remnant of the eastern pinnated grouse, or heath hen, which in former times was found from Cape Ann to Virginia, and was especially abundant in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island and New Jersey. The hunter and the trapper, however, left their destructive trail behind them before a halt could be called. You may know how plentiful this grouse was in former days when articles of apprentices frequently specified that the youth should not be compelled to eat the meat of the grouse oftener than twice a week."

Heath Hen's Last Stand

"As near as can be discovered the heath hen disappeared from this state between 1800 and 1840. It is believed to have become extinct on Long Island in 1844. In 1869 specimens were still found in New Jersey. Very certainly, the very last stand of the heath hen is now on Martha's Vineyard."

With the heath hen disappearing everywhere else, the people of Martha's Vineyard began early to look upon the presence of the birds on the island as a real asset. Dr. Field gives J. E. Howland the credit for initiating the movement that is making for the preservation of the native grouse. It was Mr. Howland, he says, who called the attention of the Massachusetts commissioners on fisheries and game to the local conditions and a permanent guardian then was stationed in the midst of the region inhabited by the birds, with instructions to study their habits and enforce the law.

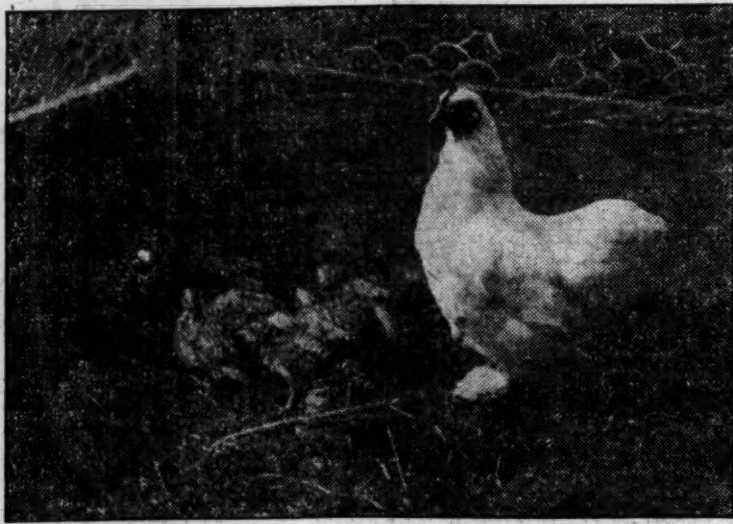
"Amplified supported by public opinion," Dr. Field says, "Representative Mayhew introduced a bill, placing under the control of the game commission such land as might be donated, leased or purchased for the purpose of creating a refuge and breeding area for the heath hen."

"It may be of some present interest how we made our acquaintance with the heath hen. Toward evening on May 1, 1906, we reached Martha's Vineyard and arrived at a point where we hoped to find traces of the birds. In a cleared field about 30 rods from the road we distinctly saw two large specimens. On our nearer approach they squatted close and so protective is the coloration of their feathers that although we knew almost exactly the precise location we could not distinguish them."

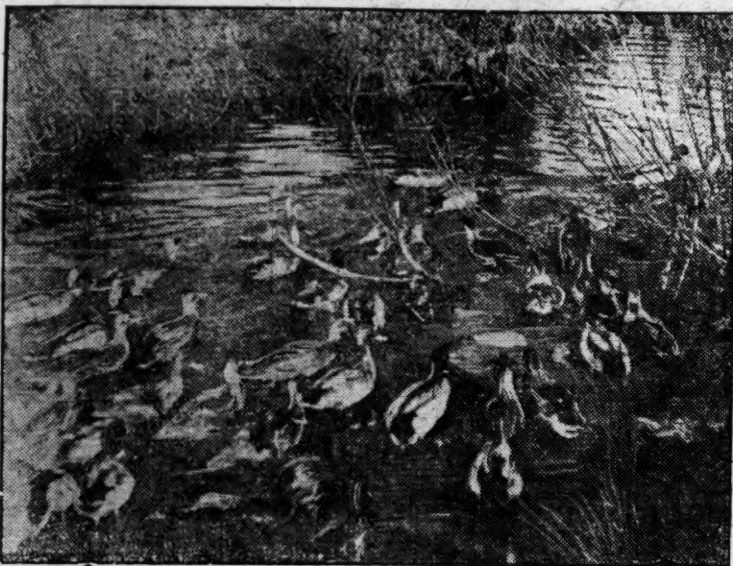
Watching the Birds

"We then crawled behind the nearest cover and remained motionless for about 10 minutes. At length the long shadows from the descending sun enabled us to

HEN WITH A QUAIL BROOD



Picture of unusual character and interest which visitors may see at Wilbraham, Mass., farm



Mallard ducks at Sutton hatchery

distinguish the birds as they crouched, with head close to the ground, among the very scanty vegetation. After another interval of inactivity on our part one bird quickly arose and began feeding, apparently without suspicion, and soon two more birds arose as if by magic. These birds were joined by five others, coming singly and on foot from the scrub in various directions."

Dr. Field gave an interesting account of how the heath hen hides its nest of eggs so that it is next to impossible to find it. He also said that very few nests ever have been discovered. On June 4, 1906, a nest was found and a bantam hen was selected for hatching the eggs, but the result was not a gratifying one. Later another nest was discovered and one of the hatched chickens was taken to the Sutton farm, where it is thriving.

About a year after Dr. Field's adventure with the heath hens 21 birds in all were located at Martha's Vineyard. On Jan. 11, 1908, between 55 and 60 birds were counted on the island. The increase is traced to protective measures, including means for keeping fires away from the district containing the birds. At present about 250 heath hens are known to thrive on the place, but Dr. Field is inclined to think that this is a conservative estimate.

While the heath hen has been left to work out its own future, as it were, in respect to pheasants, quail, wild turkey and ruffed grouse at the other farms the work there has been carried on with marked success. Farmers in the vicinity of these bird reserves are great interested.

Setting Example

"It is less by what the tangible results are now, than by the example that the state is setting that game bird culture is advancing," Dr. Field said in discussing the other phases of the work.

"The farmers begin to understand that for years the game and insectivorous birds have been permitted to disappear, to the great detriment of the farmers. Just think! The department of agriculture tells us that there is an annual loss of \$800,000,000 on the farming fraternity because of the absence of birds to counteract the destroying work of the gypsy moth, boll-weevil, etc. The pheasant is a veritable gourmand where gypsy moths are concerned. Self-preservation is now teaching many farmers why they should enlist in this great campaign for bringing back the birds that help them keep their fields and forests in order."

At the Wilbraham bird farm the domestic hen has become a good foster mother to young quail and pheasants. Careful feeding and housing also has been instrumental in the bringing up of the young. Good work likewise is being done in raising water fowl. There is now a fine flock of mallard ducks at the Sutton hatchery.

As the game birds grow to maturity they are sent to various points and liberated. Wonder is expressed frequently that such successful raising of game birds can be done. Around the Wilbraham reserve of 2000 acres wild turkey are strutting about in numbers to create surprise. It is a humorous sight to see the domestic hen walking around with their brood of young turkeys that are larger than the foster mothers themselves.

The pheasants at Wilbraham are doing finely. The number has increased



HEATH HEN, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

rapidly, but these birds do not require particular attention in the way of shelter, as they prefer to roam according to their own ideas. The quails also are becoming very numerous.

Take the federal law for migratory protection in connection with what Massachusetts and other states now are doing to conserve the useful birds within their respective domains, and the result should be gratifying in the extreme. The Audubon Society may see cause for gratification in that after all these years the public conscience has seen light in this respect and that henceforth the relation between humankind and birds is to be more reciprocal than in the past.

NEW ENGLAND INTEREST IN FARM LOAN INQUIRY

PRESIDENT WILSON'S appointment of the commission provided for by Congress to go abroad for study of European methods of farm loans is a new marker on the road to more rational and useful banking in this country. Whatever else the recent prolonged inquiry into banking methods accomplished it made clear the limitations of borrowing, which bear with most restrictive effect upon the farmer. The American system at this point is in bad contrast to that of France, for example, the farmer there being able to borrow readily upon the growing crops and repay when the crop is marketed. Canada has passed the United States in progress on this road but the continent has the fuller experience upon which banking reform may draw.

In New England, we think, it will be taken as an earnest of the President's purpose to make this inquiry effective that he names President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College as one of the commission. Effectiveness is a marked trait of the man who directs the state college and carries on other work of public benefit with complete devotion of his time and energy. At Amherst the effectiveness of the college president is well known. He will prove a keen searcher

MR. MANSFIELD DENIES CHARGES OFF F. J. DONAHUE

Boston Postmaster Says That Alleged Statements of Secretary of State at Democratic Meeting Have No Basis in Fact

POINTS OUT ATTITUDE

Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston, in a statement just issued, characterizes as absolutely untrue the charge made by Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state, that he worked for or against any candidate of any political party. Mr. Mansfield says:

"At the meeting of the Democratic leaders held yesterday afternoon, Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, in the course of his remarks, stated in effect that a demand should be sent to Washington for my immediate removal from office on the charge of pernicious activity in politics."

"The basis of his charge seemed to be that during the last congressional campaign in the thirteenth district I had used the influence of my office to assist in the election of Congressman John W. Weeks by sending letter carriers into that district to work against the Democratic nominee."

"This charge is absolutely untrue, for neither during the last campaign nor during the five years I have served as postmaster have I ever solicited, directly or indirectly, the assistance or efforts of any civil service employee for or against any candidate of any party, knowing full well that such action on my part would be in direct violation of civil service rules."

"At a largely attended meeting of letter carriers, held on Columbus day, Oct. 12, 1912, the president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Mr. Kelly, appealed to all letter carriers to support Congressman Curley, Murray, Peters and Weeks, because of the friendly interest these gentlemen had shown in legislation favorable to the letter carriers of the country, and it is only fair to presume that a large number of letter carriers followed his advice."

"This is the first time such a charge has been brought against me in my official capacity, and, coming just at this time, its object is not difficult to understand."

Mr. Donahue's charge came in the course of a discussion on patronage in which it was the consensus of opinion that Republican office holders should not be removed until the end of their tenure. Secretary Donahue agreed to this, but made an exception of the case of Postmaster Mansfield, whom he accused of political activities. He charged that Mr. Mansfield, during the congressional contest in the thirteenth district, caused the postmen to be politically active or the candidacy of Congressman Weeks.

WOMEN COLLECT FOR CHURCH DEBT

In an effort to pay off the \$13,000 debt on the Swedish Lutheran church building of Cambridge, 40 women are today on their second day's work of a ten day campaign of subscription raising. The workers are canvassing not only in Cambridge, but in nearly every suburb of Boston.

The plan originated with the pastor, the Rev. Henning Jacobson, and the officers of the Harvard Trust Company. The proceeds of each day are turned in at the bank on the following morning, the bank officials acting as trustees.

ARIZONA MASONS BUILD

GLOBE, Ariz.—Work has started on the new Masonic Temple, to be erected in Broad street, between the Old Dominion Commercial Company and the Hamill block.

FRANCE SEES OPEN DOOR OF SOUTH AMERICA

Press Arouses Producers for Export to Gain Better Than Fourth Place in Continent's Trade When Canal Opens

SHIPS ARE BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)
BORDEAUX, France—The prosperity of the port of Bordeaux is directly bound up with that of South America by the fact that it is the great center of the export and import trade with that country. But it is a mistake to think that it is only the port of ingress which is so closely bound up with the trade of a country 14 to 18 days distant. This is what many have believed.

Only a few months ago, a movement was started to induce French producers to seek an outlet for their goods in a country where trade is increasing yearly by leaps and bounds. It is said with reason that French enterprise is lacking in those regions where French goods would certainly have the preference. A noticeable fact is that South America exports to France far more than France to South America. Ought not the contrary to be the case? The ports of Brazil, of the Argentine, and others are growing every day, and are perfecting their machinery. The laws and the exchange are being modified, thus providing more and more profitable ground for the foreign exporter.

The principal towns of this vast country of South America form the pivot on which depends her commercial economy. Peopled by a mixed race, these cities have nevertheless a large proportion of Europeans, who accord commercial preference to the countries from which they come. Those of French extraction are numerous, and Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile, welcome French offers of exports. Will French enterprise profit by these advantages? Probably it will, notwithstanding the necessary risks. The desire to do so is certainly not wanting, and there is certain proof that investors get their capital back more quickly than in France.

In every economic struggle, the question of capital is the most important at stake, and it is curious to find that sums invested in these enterprises by certain foreign speculators are from French sources and French loans. What does Europe export to South America? Firstly, raw cotton. England and Germany lead the way. Woolen materials are French or English, and are sold in small quantities. Silk gives rise to great competition between France and Germany. French silk is of very fine quality, but, very dear. German silk, which is not so good and often not the genuine article, is sold at a price about four-fifths of French. This commodity is exported very little, owing to the enormous duties payable on it.

Many of the shops in South America are managed by Frenchmen who get their supplies as much as possible from France. Fashions are supplied from France, and at high prices. French jewelry, gold, silver, and platinum goods form a large part of French exports, also linen, ready-made garments, and all the fancy articles with which France supplies the whole world find a good market in these states. But the sum total of these only gives France the fourth place in the commerce of the country.

The French press has opened a campaign for the active revival of its country's commerce in these countries. The opening of the Panama canal will give great impulse towards this expansion, and already a movement towards Chile is in contemplation. The boats of the new Compagnie de Navigation Sud Atlantique, which has lately superseded the old Messageries Maritimes, and whose base is Bordeaux, are faster and more comfortable than those of the older company, and five other large ships are also building, which will emulate in speed and comfort those of any other European company, and the port of Bordeaux will receive in its new docks these modern monsters, which are to serve the interests of French exportation. The renaissance taking place in France is extending to her commerce.

HOTEL MEN DINE TO TALK BUSINESS

Various ways in which the hotels can make this part of the country attractive to the tourist and the general welfare and cooperation of hotel men in legislative and other affairs were discussed at the meeting and dinner of the City of Boston Hotel Association, held at the Hotel Thorndike last evening.

Amos Whipple of the Copley Square Hotel presided. The general purpose was to plan how hotel fraternities in New England can cooperate with the various chambers of commerce.

Among the guests were Mayor Fitzgerald, who made a short address; Francis N. Bain, president of the American Hotel Protective Association; Fred Reed, president of the New York City Hotel Association; J. F. Kelleher, president of the New England Hotel Association, and the State Association presidents, John McGlynn of New York, Wilbur T. Emerson of Maine, George Q. Pattie of New Hampshire, F. C. Shepherd of Vermont, John J. Dahill of Connecticut.

MR. MARSHALL TO MAKE ADDRESS
WASHINGTON—Sunday Vice-President Marshall will speak before a Y. M. C. A. gathering at Springfield, Mass.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets



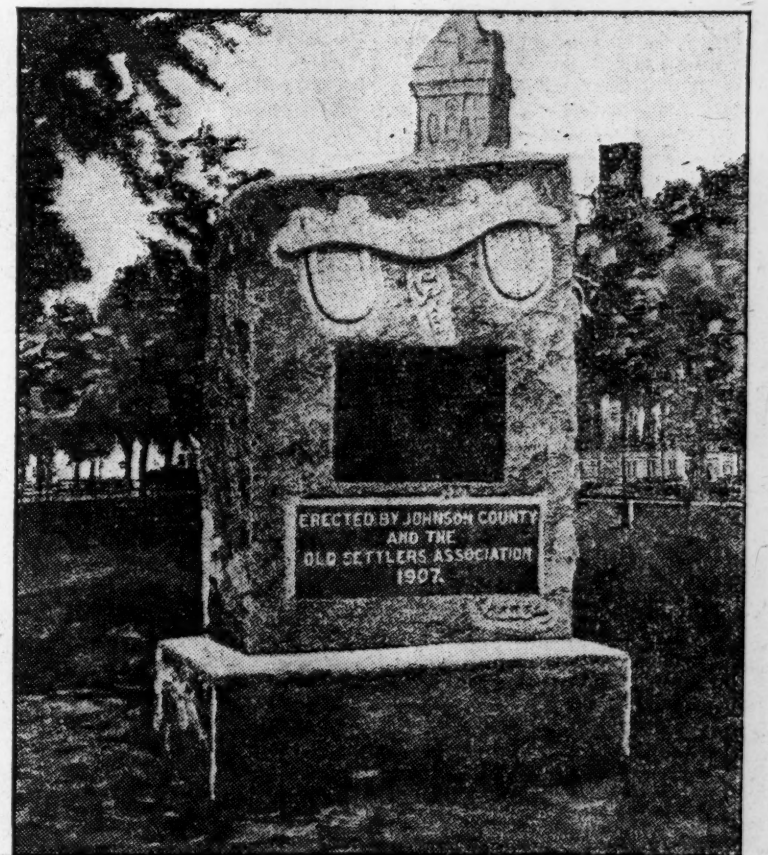
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That have a decided air of smartness; youthful lines and certain youthful touches distinguish them from the "ordinary."

More than eighty handsome new models to choose from, the prices are \$18.75, 22.50, 25.00 to 78.00

The sections devoted exclusively to garments for Small Women and Misses show wonderful improvement over previous seasons.

SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER, OLATHE



OLATHE, Kan.—On the old Santa Fe trail in eastern Kansas. When the original town company was surveying for the town site in 1857, and incidentally wondering what to name it, a Shawnee Indian chief rode up the trail and understanding the situation exclaimed: O-la-the! The meaning of the Indian word is beautiful; and the present day shows that Olathe has made good the promise of her tender years. She is a city with all the modern conveniences to promote the welfare and happiness of humanity.

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Men's Custom-Made Suits \$45
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Men's made-to-order Suits in distinctive foreign and American fabrics, President grays, blue-grays, shepard checks, browns and heather effects, made up by experts in our own shops. All suits are lined with pure dyed, all-boiled silk. Other exceptionally attractive values in custom suitings from \$32 to \$55.

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(Second Floor.)

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Outfitters to Particular Men

Russia Imposing Her Language on Finns

PLAN FILED TO MAKE RUSSIAN STATE LANGUAGE IN FINLAND

Besides Requiring That It Be Used for Court Documents Government Officials and Students at Helsingfors Will Be Obligated to Know the Tongue

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—The two bills, announced some time ago as in preparation, dealing with the Russian language question in Finland, have now been submitted to the council of ministers by the Governor-General of Finland.

They provide for the introduction of the Russian language in correspondence between the Finnish Diet, Senate and authorities, and the imperial administration. The bills further lay down that a knowledge of Russian shall be obligatory on all government officials in Finland and upon all students at Helsingfors University.

English Jurists Protest

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A memorial in regard to Russian policy in Finland, signed by Sir Edward Fry, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Thomas Barclay and many other eminent English jurists, has just been communicated to the press. It is as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the legal profession in England, desire to re-

cord our deep sense of concern at the situation in which our professional colleagues in Finland are placed by the unconstitutional action of the Russian government. We protest against the serious injustice which is being done to honorable members of our profession, whose only crime is that of loyalty to the constitution, which they are bound by their oath of office to uphold. By now the members of two municipalities and 23 members of the court of appeal of Viborg have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Finnish courts, transported by force to St. Petersburg and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in Russian prisons. All other judges and legal officers in Finland, the number of whom amounts to several thousand, are under threat of the same proceedings unless they consent to violate their sworn duty. We protest in the name of common justice and humanity against this high-handed violation of the most sacred functions of civilized society, and we do so by right of our own especial concern for the security of law and the honor and integrity of our profession."

MILITANTS WANT NO LOCAL OPTION VOTE PRIVILEGE

Miss Christabel Pankhurst Says They and Others Demand Franchise All Over Kingdom

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The proposal of W. H. Massingham, the editor of the Nation, and one of the most independent Liberal critics of the government, that a system of local option should be applied to the woman's suffrage question, and that any constituency, on the appeal of 1000 women, should be allowed to take a poll of male voters, or male and female voters, on the question as to whether woman's suffrage shall be established in that constituency, has produced an unmistakable response from Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

The proposal, she declares, is one which every suffragist will contemptuously reject. What the militants, in common with all other suffragists, she says, demand, is that woman's suffrage shall be dealt with exactly as suffrage for men was dealt with in the past. In other words, that the government shall introduce a bill giving votes to women and applying compulsorily to every part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Massingham, Miss Pankhurst declares, is simply confusing the issue in a manner which is at once frivolous, impracticable and unconstitutional.

Mr. Massingham, she goes on, as all the world knows, is in close touch with the chiefs of the Liberal party, and it would therefore be interesting to know whether his sidetracking proposal is officially inspired and whether it is part of a common plan with the incitement contained in another part of his proposal, in which he declares that militants "do not, will not, and cannot, put on the whole army of devils and kill some men in order to frighten others into giving them votes." This incitement to bloodshed, in conjunction with his proposal, she declares, in a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, constitute something of a mystery.

Then turning to the criticisms of the paper to which she is writing, she seizes on the idea that militants should be killed by a refusal of the government to take any serious and genuine step until militancy ceases. The unfortunate part of such an idea, she insists, is that a serious and genuine attempt has never begun. Both parties alike are guilty of bad faith directly the legislation begins to approach a serious point. Peaceable methods have been tried and found wanting over a period of 50 years. Seven years of militancy have at least made woman's suffrage a living question. Experience has proved that suffrage has nothing whatever to lose by militancy, and nothing whatever to gain by renouncing it, and the last paper to preach peace to militants, she winds up, should be the paper which has supported the theory that if Home Rule passes, Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right.

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TURKISH SAILING SHIP CAPTURED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Turkish sailing ship Marodia, with a cargo of rice, sugar and coffee, which it is believed was shipped at Alexandria for the garrison of Yanina, has been captured off Valona by one of the Greek destroyers. She has been towed to the island of Corfu previous to being brought before the prize court.

NAVAL COLLEGE IS OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Until the permanent buildings at Jervis Bay were ready, the Royal Australian Naval College was located at Osborne house, Geelong. The opening took place on Feb. 13, Capt. R. N. Chambers, R. N., being appointed captain of the college, which opened with 28 cadet midshipmen for tuition.

SUFFRAGISTS IN SELF-DENIAL WEEK



Amateur pavement artists in London at work during special period fixed by the Women's Social and Political Union

BAR EVENT FITS ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Haldane has, with the King's approval, accepted the invitation of the American Bar Association to be its guest at the annual meeting of the association. The meeting will be opened at Montreal on Sept. 1, and Lord Haldane will deliver the annual address. The invitation was given during his recent visit to London, by Mr. Kellogg, authorized by the American Bar Association, of which he is president.

Referring to the lord chancellor's acceptance of the invitation, Mr. Kellogg describes it as an event of international importance which will tend to further cement the ties of friendship that unite the two great English-speaking nations. He describes it as a fitting prelude to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, and the Bar Association is to be congratulated on securing as its guest one of the greatest lawyers and statesmen of his time.

It is a rare event for a lord chancellor to leave the United Kingdom, but Lord Loreburn paid a short visit to Quebec in 1907, while occupying that office. Only on one other occasion, however, has the American Bar Association had a leading British lawyer as its guest. This was in 1897, when Lord Russell of Killowen, then lord chief justice, visited the United States, and delivered an address on "Arbitration: Its Origin, History and Prospects." This speech was regarded as one of the greatest importance in view of the stage then reached in the Behring sea arbitration.

EIFFEL WIRELESS FLINGS MESSAGE TO LAKE TCHAD

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—An astonishing feat has been performed by the wireless transmitting station of the Eiffel tower. Recently messages have been freely interchanged with Casa Blanca and other points in Morocco, but this is short distance telegraphy when compared with the transmission of a message to Lake Tchad, nearly 1000 miles further south of Morocco.

At a council of ministers held recently a telegram was read from Dakar by the minister of colonies stating that the hour signals of the Eiffel tower could be heard at that station. The distance is 2000 miles.

GERMANS PLAN ARCTIC RESCUE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—A renewed and resolute attempt is to be made to rescue the unfortunate German Spitzbergen expedition Schroder-Schanz. A committee has been formed with Count Zeppelin, Professor Hergesell, Herr von Gwinner, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, and other prominent men at the head, all of whom have given largely out of their own pockets and have appealed to the German nation to do likewise.

The Norwegian rescuing party has been driven back by drifts, but the Norwegian government is only too willing to send another relief party in conjunction with a German one, and to place a whaler and a number of experienced men, among them several Laplanders with reindeer sleighs, at their disposal. It is considered possible that if a ship is sent off immediately and the equipment is thoroughly adequate the missing expedition may be reached by the beginning of April. The utmost sympathy is felt with the explorers and money is being generously given.

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ITALY IS LIKELY ALSO TO ENLARGE HER ARMAMENTS

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME—The increase of armaments in Germany and France has been watched with interest in Italy, and the question of the advisability of following the lead given by these powers has been brought before the Italian Chamber. The strength of the Italian army in peace time is of 250,000 men.

It is pointed out that in Italy, out of a population of 17,000,000 males, only 110,000 to 115,000 men join the colors, whereas France out of 19,000,000 men has 240,000 soldiers. A larger recruitment of men for the Italian army is, therefore, demanded, and the reasons adduced are that a larger army is required immediately for the occupation of Libya, and that the great increase in the armies of France and Austria makes it imperative that Italy should increase her powers of defense.

Besides the demands for an increase in the army, there has been laid before the Chamber a demand for the construction of more dreadnoughts, in addition to the six provided for in the last naval program. It is expected that naval estimates providing for the construction of four dreadnoughts will be laid before the Chamber shortly.

ALSATIAN COURT NEED AGAIN SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The need which has been recognized for many years of a higher tribunal for appeals in Alsace-Lorraine has again been proved in the recent dissolution of the Society of the "Souverain Alsacien-Lorrain." In direct contravention to the law of the associations, which provides that due warning shall be given to any society or body of people against which action is to be taken, the mayor of Metz issued his decree leaving the "Souverain" to discover its fate through the mediums of the newspapers.

The reasons put forward by the government against the formation of the higher court have been mainly of a financial nature. On the introduction of the new system of taxation into the country these objections were supposed to have been removed. Further reasons, however, have been adduced for again postponing the matter.

HOAX CAUSES CODE ORDER
(Special to the Monitor)
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—As a result of the hoax which took place at Strasbourg recently, it has been decided that in future telegrams concerning the movements of the Emperor, or naval and military matters, will be sent in a code of which the postoffice will have no key. The appointment of a new governor of Strasbourg has been followed by the resignation of the officer in command of the garrison and the appointment of General Deimling to the post.

KING APPROVES APPOINTMENT
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Justice Parkes to be a lord of appeal in ordinary in succession to Lord Macnaghten. Sir Robert Parkes was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was junior counsel to the treasury in equity from 1900 to 1906, when he was made a judge of the high court, being knighted in the same year.

ENGLISHMEN PASS SUFFRAGE VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)
CAMBRIDGE—The University Branch of the Men's League held a meeting in the Guild hall, Cambridge. A resolution expressing the generally held suffrage view that the government's promise of facilities for a private member's bill next session does not amount to a fulfillment of Mr. Asquith's pledge, was carried by a two-thirds majority.

The proceedings were interrupted by undergraduates, who disapproved of militant methods. The fact that they tried to prevent the speakers from being heard served its own purpose to those holding the meeting.



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Suffragist Funds

BRITISH WORKMEN OBJECTING TO TRADE UNION NO. 2 BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The British Constitution Association held a meeting recently which was attended by representatives of various working class organizations. The object of the meeting was the consideration of the trade union No. 2 bill, Edward Bond, in the absence of Viscount Wolmer, presided and a series of resolutions were passed calling upon the House of Lords to amend the bill.

Mr. Bond said that the bill constituted a new departure in trade unionism and that its provisions should be carefully considered. The political power which the unions were endeavoring to obtain lay quite outside their province. They wished for it not only in order that they might engage definitely in political action and spend the money of trade unions in

forwarding the candidature of particular members of their own body whom they desired to return to Parliament, but also that they might have power to embark in trade. Mr. Bond said that it was considered unfair by many that the funds which had been collected to protect the interests of trade unionists on matters of trade should be diverted to political objects.

W. Clarke of the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen moved the following resolution: "That this meeting enters its emphatic protest against the trade union No. 2 bill passing into law in the form in which it had left the House of Commons and appeals to the House of Lords to amend the bill." Another railway man seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

UNITY OF LABOR MOVEMENTS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the second of a series of conferences organized for the promotion of unity between the two great movements, trade unionism and cooperation, G. N. Barnes, M. P., gave an address contending for the necessity of such an union, and proposing that a joint committee be formed, representative of both sides and having wide duties of an advisory character.

The weapon of trade unionism, he said, was the strike; that of cooperation was the organization of spending power. The method of the one was destructive, that of the other constructive, yet the object of both movements was to free labor from economic slavery. While it was true that the two movements were complementary, it was also true that the operation of the one might injure the other. The meeting point of harmony, said Mr. Barnes, was production on trade union conditions.

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HEAD HUNTERS CHECK POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The fighting which occurred in the Naga hills early in February apparently resulted in a check to the expedition sent to punish the Naga villagers for their head hunting raid. The force, which consisted of 125 military police, found the village strongly fortified, but gallantly stormed the successive positions and reached the village.

Here the baggage was rushed by the Nagas and many of the coolies flung down their loads and clung, panic-stricken, to the sepoy, thus preventing many of them from firing. The police were unable to attack another group of hostile villagers and are awaiting the reinforcement which General Willcocks is sending to their assistance.

AMMUNITION CACHE FOUND
(Special to the Monitor)
ROME—What was probably one of the ammunition caches of Nelson's fleet when cruising off Sardinia in 1805 in watch for the French fleet at Toulon, has been discovered by a shepherd near Capo Tessa on the northern coast of the island of Sardinia. The cache has been made in a large grotto and contained, besides ammunition, a large store of gunpowder. The shepherd told of his find to some fishermen who reported it at Porto Torres. Naval officers from the station at Maddalena were at once despatched to avenge either could not be found, or was abandoned after the battle of Trafalgar.

FOR EASTER
MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY direct attention to their attractive display of Dress Accessories for Easter Wear.

New and Exclusive Neckwear
Broad Silk Novelties in bias stripes, figures and plain colors; unusual shades in English crepe; English Foulards in Persian effects; spots, diamonds and figures; Dress Neckwear in grey and white; knitted and crocheted Novelties in exclusive weaves; Bias and Cross Stripes; Cheviot Tweeds; Heathers and plain colors; and Accordion Weave Cravats in new pastel effects.

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Gloves for Particular Men Dress, Street and Motor in Kid, Suede, Mocha, Cape, Cham-ois, Buck and Silk, \$1.15 to \$3.00 Washable Gloves, Cape and Cloth, \$1.00 and \$2.00

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LOGANSFORT MAKES STRIDES AS LONG CIVIC NAP ENDS

LOGANSFORT, Ind.—Through an efficient, well organized development body, representing every interest making for a better city, Logansport is informing other communities and people of the attractions it has to offer—of distinctions that it enjoys other than that of being possibly the greatest through freight clearing house between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Civic consciousness in Logansport has been stirred by the work of this organization, which serves as the clearing house for ideas. The story of how a municipal Rip Van Winkle suddenly awoke to find sister cities making notable strides by capitalizing their natural advantages and attracting new industries while she had been depending on the natural laws of attraction to bring people and industries, and of the methods employed to put her on the map, is one of interest; but more important by far are the definite results already attained and the steps planned by this new organization—the Commercial club.



Vista of the Wabash river in Logansport, Ind.

Rich in its natural attractiveness, lying between two of Indiana's most beautiful streams—the El and the Wabash rivers—Logansport had dozed, content to be the center of one of Indiana's most prosperous agricultural districts, little heeding the advance to the westward that the center of manufacturing for America was making. Even the census figures for 1910, figures showing that the center of manufacturing lay 200 miles to the east of Logansport and was rapidly advancing in her direction, failed to prove the necessary stimulus.

Awakening Told

It took immediate self-interest to emphasize the importance of this development. The proposed removal of a local industry to another city brought home with a start that there was no central body representing all the city which could be called into action to treat with the dissatisfied manufacturer. It was then that the Commercial club was born. The Commercial club has justified itself in the eyes of the public by taking an active part, often originating movements making for a better city, and by keeping faith with its citizens. The city itself, now thoroughly aware of its position, is capitalizing opportunities and material results are being produced. Bonds for a filtration plant in connection with the municipally owned water plant were voted almost unanimously at a recent election, and this would have been considered impossible a year ago. Through the interest manifested by the citizens in obtaining more industries the city fathers reduced the power rate at the municipally owned power plant to .01½¢ per kilowatt hour. This means

furnishing power to manufacturers at a rate not duplicated in the central West. While the municipality makes no profit on the power thus sold, still it figures that the greater good obtained through more industries will be of more benefit than a prohibitive power rate.

Rail Facilities

The three lines of railway and two interurban lines furnishing 12 rail outlets to the city each have special departments for assisting cities along their lines that may be in need of advice or help and these departments make a business of adjusting any unfairness or discrimination in existing service or tariffs. Of these forces Logansport has made no little use.

One of the claims made by the Commercial club with respect to Logansport's strategic position in the middle West is to the effect that the city is closer, so to speak, to Chicago than any of Chicago's manufacturing suburbs. The distance is 114 miles and with overnight freight service shipments originating at Logansport as late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon are on team track in Chicago the next morning at 9 o'clock. The same claim is made in regard to shipments to Toledo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Building activities are presented with the first spring weather. One week brought forth the announcement that a new office building, a new factory, a new high school and a new church were to be built as soon as weather would permit.

Behind all the undertakings that are bringing Logansport to the front may be seen the greatest single accomplishment, a greater one than the city's material advance—the awakening of a new civic spirit.

LEADING MERCHANT AND BANKER

Atlanta, Ga.

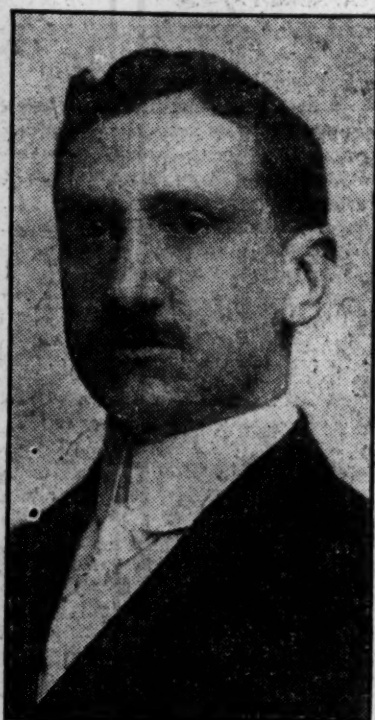


(Photo by Stephenson, Atlanta)
ROBERT MADDOX

Robert Maddox of Atlanta, one of the leading bankers of the South, is a native of Atlanta and attended the grammar and high schools of that city and was graduated from the University of Georgia and also from Harvard University.

He has worked his way from clerk to vice-president and director of the American National Bank. Mr. Maddox may be said to have early imbibed the "Atlanta spirit." He has served the city as president of the Chamber of Commerce two terms, 1904 and 1905; was commissioner of roads and revenues of Fulton county, of which Atlanta is the capital, in 1906; was elected mayor in December, 1908, and served during 1909-10; declined a nomination to succeed himself as mayor; was president of the Georgia Bankers Association in 1912.

He is a director in the following-named large corporations: Trust Company of Georgia, Georgia Railway & Power Co., Seaboard Air Line Railway, Maddox-Rucker Cotton Company, Old Dominion Guaranty Company, and American National Bank. He is a trustee of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and of Martha Berry school, Rome, Ga.



FREDERICK J. PAXTON

Frederic J. Paxton is of English descent and a native of Philadelphia. He attended the public schools of Camden, N. J., but as he entered business early much of his education has been received from private study and in the school of life. At 15 he was employed by the American Baptist Publication Society, and in 1887 he was appointed general manager for the whole southern territory with headquarters in Atlanta. Coming to this city in 1887, for 14 years he handled the society's large interests in the South.

In 1901 he became a member of the Davison-Paxton-Stokes Company, being made secretary and treasurer. This concern has developed one of the largest department stores of the South. Its reputation is of the highest. Mr. Paxton's executive ability, capacity for organization, willingness to work and interest in public affairs have led to his prominence in nearly all the recent movements for Atlanta's welfare.

He was for many years a director and president of the Carnegie library and for two years president of the Atlanta Lec-

GREEK ARTILLERY PROMINENT IN THE CAPTURE OF YANINA

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The news of the fall of Yanina has been received with extraordinary manifestations of satisfaction. For the first time for centuries Epirus is again Greek; more than this, the Greek army has wiped out the stain of that last pitiable fiasco in Thessaly and wiped it out in a way that brings satisfaction to every Greek.

The collapse of the armistice found three main points of resistance, forming

Turks from position to position before Yanina, these mountain batteries have been invaluable to the Greeks, and no small part of the credit for the capture of the capital of Epirus is due to them.

It is still unknown how many Turks were taken prisoners. A considerable number, it is believed, escaped after the surrender; still the prisoners who have had to be provided for by the Greeks, from first to last, must by this time amount to something like 100,000 men.



(By special permission)
One of the mountain guns which aided in capture of fortress, photographed while in action at front.

a great triangle, still in the hands of the Turks—Adrianople, Skutari and Yanina. Adrianople was the greatest fortress, but the natural defenses of Skutari and Yanina made them also immensely strong. Yanina lies in the midst of a mountainous country, surrounded by high precipitous hills crowned with forts. It was a great country for artillery, and the Greek artillery took full advantage of the situation to distinguish itself.

It is a country in which the mountain batteries were particularly able to distinguish themselves, and the Greeks in remodeling their army by no means overlooked this branch. Their mountain guns are excellent, and they have been so constructed that they admit of being taken to pieces and put together in an incredibly short time. Packed on mules, piece by piece, and with ammunition boxes carried in a similar way, a mountain battery can traverse the narrowest defiles in the passes, and yet move with great facility from one position to another.

In following up the retreat of the

a fact which causes a considerable charge on the finances of the country, and will no doubt be taken into consideration when the indemnity question comes to be raised. This indemnity question is, indeed, causing considerable anxiety in Constantinople at the present time.

It is believed that the allies will now insist very strongly on this as one of the consequences of the unnecessary prolongation of the Turkish resistance.

Nothing is likely to come home to the Turkish people more after the war than the provision of this indemnity, and the Young Turk party, whose coup d'état led to the breaking up of the peace conference, are likely to find their popularity decreasing when the tax collector becomes busy.

The immediate effect of the capture will undoubtedly tend to stir the Montenegro up into a further effort to reduce Skutari, and if this should be successful, the peace negotiations are likely to be considerably protracted.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois favors a bill prohibiting the giving or acceptance of railroad passes, but he would not make it applicable to state officials, legislators and judges. He would expressly provide for free transportation of such public servants. This plan, of general prohibition with specific exemptions and compulsory passes for the exempted, would, Mr. O'Hara says, eliminate the element of favor and obligation from the pass-giving practice and remove all objection to pass-taking by the officials in question. A few years ago the compromise might have been acceptable. Today it is below the standard of public morals and political propriety. There is no reason why railroads should be required to issue passes to legislators or any one else. Such a requirement is incompatible with the policy of strict regulation of rates and service. Let the legislators provide for a fair, moderate mileage allowance if their salary is insufficient. Judges and state officials are well paid in Illinois, and need no free transportation. Nor have they asked for it. The general principle is clear for all cases. Pay fair salaries for services rendered; pay traveling expenses where they are reasonably incurred, but do it aboveboard, and leave nothing to private or special arrangements. All special favors tend to destroy the independence and impartiality of public officials. They are out of date—condemned by the sentiment of the enlightened public.

DALLAS NEWS.—If we quite catch Mr. Burleson's idea, he is willing to apply civil service protection not only to fourth class postmasters, but to third and second class ones as well, which would leave first class postoffices the only postal element left to the politicians. However, before giving this protection even to fourth class postmasters, Mr. Burleson

ture Association. He has been a director and is ex-president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, director of the Atlanta Horse Show Association, the State Fair Association, the Auditorium-Armory Association and chairman of the executive committee of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association. He was on the staff of Governor Terrell, and was chief of staff of Gov. Joseph M. Brown.

He is a director of the Lowry National Bank, the Trust Company of Georgia, the Atlanta Trust Company, the Atlanta Loan and Saving Company, the United States Mortgage Company. He is vice-president of the Union Saving Bank.

would subject all that are in to civil service examination, to the end, as he explains, that life tenure be not conferred on the incompetents as well as on the incompetents, and to the further end, as we explain, that good, faithful and faithful Democrats shall have a chance to insinuate themselves into places now held pretty unanimously by Republicans of stand-patish predilection. Well, we can conceive no objection to this proposal, unless there be some objection in the huge-ness of the task of examining at one time not only the army of fourth class postmasters, but that probably larger army of Democratic volunteers ready to supplant them. It would make a big school, and the civil service commissioners, as the masters of it would have no enviable job. Whether in all respects desirable or not, if the choice is between this method and a wholesale turning out of Republicans and a wholesale turning in of Democrats, then we guess most folk will be able to overcome any objections they may have to Mr. Burleson's proposal. Strong as we are in the faith of civil service reform we are not incapable of commiserating profoundly with the emotions of the Democrat who, after 15 years of denial, is now forced to witness his hope recede and mock him as it recedes.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR.—The forest service of the United States government is preparing to dispose of 267,000,000 feet of board timber in the Priest river valley in Idaho, and in order that lumbermen throughout the land may know what it has to offer has published a beautifully illustrated pamphlet telling what and where these timbers are located, and how they are to be sold. A large part of these forests are to be wholly denuded, cleared away and given over to agriculture. The rest will be reforested, and made to grow another crop of timber. The purpose of the government in selling the timber is to get it out of the way so that the lands that are suitable may be used for agricultural purposes. Were these lands disposed of otherwise they would fall into the hands of great lumber interests that would hold them out of cultivation, and use them for the purpose of timber growing. The government wants to put all arable land within reach of the tiller of the soil, to the end that the production of the country may be increased to the fullest possible extent. The government expects to receive \$650,000 for the timber, and of this amount \$225,000 will go to the benefit of the public schools and the public roads of the state. The terms offered by the government are most liberal, and no doubt it will find no difficulty in disposing of its timber, when another area will be opened up to homesteaders, and thousands of families will find an easy and profitable means of existence, while adding to the national wealth.



OBADIAH GARDNER

WASHINGTON—Former Senator Obadiah Gardner will be appointed collector of the port of Portland, Me., it was learned at the White House today.

Mr. Gardner was an active Wilson supporter in the recent campaign and at one time it was generally conceded that he would be offered the secretaryship of agriculture. Mr. Gardner is high up in the grangers and a resident of Rockland, Me.

GRAND TRUNK ASKS STATE GUARANTEE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That the Southern New England Railway cannot be completed unless the state becomes second guarantor of the state's \$6,000,000 bond issue, was declared by Vice-President John S. Murdock at a legislative hearing Thursday afternoon on a bill to put this plan before the people at a special election. Vice-President Murdock said that the case has in a measure been prejudged, and asked the committee to give it its careful consideration.

Vice-President M. M. Reynolds of the Grand Trunk, in charge of finance, told the committee that if the state wished to have the road completed it must not only guarantee the bonds, but make them legal investments for savings banks, and that Massachusetts would be asked to legalize the bonds for banks in that state.

ROCKLAND WOMEN MEET
ROCKLAND, Mass.—The Woman's Club holds a meeting at Grand Army hall this afternoon. Mrs. Caroline Wilson will speak on "Hand Weaving, Past and Present."

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OBADIAH GARDNER FOR COLLECTOR OF PORTLAND PORT

WELLESLEY GIRLS WIN FRATERNITY HONORS IN STUDY

COMMERCE BOARD SOON TO REPORT UPON NEW HAVEN

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Twenty-four girls in the two upper classes of Wellesley College were elected to membership in Eta chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, at a meeting here Thursday evening. Of these 19 were seniors and five juniors.

The seniors elected were Misses Annie Bailey, Holbrook; Esther Balderston, Ridgeway, Pa.; Florence Brotherton, Detroit; Marian Bradley, Middletown, Conn.; Mary Burd, Utica, N. Y.; Marian Corliss, Somerville; Doris Fenton, Philadelphia; Louise Garst, Des Moines, Ia.; Julia Holden, New York; Mildred Holmes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Elizabeth Hirsch, Philadelphia; Artus James, Louisville, Ky.; Laura Kolk, Brooklyn; Gertha Merrill, Skowhegan, Me.; Florence Moore, Arlington; Gertrude Schueller, Kansas City, Mo.; Olive C. Terrill, Middletown, Conn.; Susan Wilbur, Oak Park, Ill.; and Alice Wormwood, New York.

Juniors winning memberships were Misses Lillian Baker, East Orange, N. J.; Charlotte Sonover, Dayton, O.; Alice Mulligan, Natick; Marjorie Peck, Washington, Conn.; and Marguerite Stitt, New York.

D. A. R. SPEAKER CHOSEN

Robert A. Woods, who is at the head of the South End Settlement Association, will speak at the next meeting of the Boston Tea Party chapter of D. A. R. in the Hotel Vendome next Tuesday afternoon. The hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. George A. Carpenter, Mrs. James H. Mason, and Mrs. George W. Gould.

WASHINGTON—So soon as Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty has held his hearings at Boston and Providence next month the commission will begin putting the final touches on its report on the investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The report is expected to be ready in May or early June.

The experts employed by the commission to do the work have practically completed their task.

After going over this material with the other members of the commission Mr. Prouty will visit Boston and Providence to hold final hearings. He expects to be in Boston the latter part of April.

Upon Mr. Prouty's return to Washington the commission will set to work on the preparation of its report. The report will be voluminous. It will deal with practically every phase of the operations of the New Haven, and it may be the basis of remedial railroad legislation by Congress at the next regular session.

INSTITUTION CALLED INADEQUATE
Governor Foss has sent to the Legislature a message urging the construction of homes for "defective delinquents," so-called, who are now in the state's charge. The Governor says that he believes that this plan is preferable to incarceration. The attention of the Legislature is called to what the Governor believes are inadequate quarters for women at the Sherborn reformatory.

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FRANK J. BARTLETT, Pres. and Treas.

Currency Legislation May Follow Tariff in Special Session

BANKING LAW PREDICTED IN EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from page one)

to discuss briefly the question of banking legislation, a subject in which both are interested.

Professor Laughlin admitted that he had entertained misgivings as to the treatment banking and currency legislation would receive at the hands of the Democratic administration, but when he emerged from his conference with the President it was evident that his doubts had given way to optimism.

He went away expressing himself as firmly convinced that the President was aware of the importance of the legislation, and would be the right man in the right place for carrying it out.

"I am sure that President Wilson knows exactly what he wants," said Professor Laughlin, "and I am quite certain that he knows how to go about it to get it. The President, while not an economist, is perhaps one of the best men possible to guide banking reform, for he is able to command the opinions of experts and select from them."

Professor Laughlin was convinced that the President is anxious for currency legislation to be taken up at the earliest possible moment, and while he is committed to the plan of putting the tariff reform ahead of everything else, yet he wants the currency question to be taken up at the special session of Congress, immediately following the tariff bill.

The President's desire to have banking reform bills passed at the special session finds support from Professor Laughlin. "The business men of the nation," he said, "want to get the question settled so as to avoid financial stringency in the autumn such as prevailed last autumn. In spite of the prosperity of the country, we were on the verge of a panic last autumn, showing that the remedy lies in the reform of our banking system. It is a most crying need and should not be delayed longer than absolutely necessary."

Mr. Laughlin's Plan

Nor does the professor concur in a plan that has been proposed, to introduce the legislation at the special session to get it before Congress and the people, and then let it hold over for enactment until the regular session in December. "The chief objection to that is," he said, "that there are more cranks to the square inch on the subject of economics than on any other subject, and if the bill is left open before the people for a few months it will be so riddled and torn to pieces that by December it could be hardly recognized."

"To my mind the proper way to approach it would be to call into consultation a few experts in whom the administration has confidence, frame the legislation that appears to them to offer the most effective remedy for our needs, then put it through Congress in as nearly that form as possible. Then amendments can be made to it in future years when the times demand additions or changes. But to leave it open too long would probably mean disaster to the legislation."

Contrary to the general impression here, Professor Laughlin expresses confidence that the banking reform bill, when it is presented in its final form by the committee, will pass through both houses of Congress with slight opposition. There has been a widespread feeling that congressmen, particularly senators, are preparing for a stubborn fight on the banking and currency reform legislation, but Professor Laughlin does not believe this is so and offers reasons for his deductions.

He is even so positive that it will be despatched with promptness that he advises getting it passed ahead of the tariff bill so it will be out of the way and not hanging over Congress during the necessarily long siege of tariff revision.

"I do not apprehend much delay or opposition to the banking legislation, for many reasons," he said. "In the first place the public has through long years been becoming educated to the importance and necessity of banking reform. We have striven for it for many years, but Congress has always turned a deaf ear to us. But now it cannot be denied that banking reform is on the top of the heap among the matters now before the nation's legislators. Everybody recognizes the necessity of reform and there is a well nigh universal demand for it."

"Congress is clearly in favor of it; all they want is a good bill. It is a deep, involved question which it is recognized that the layman cannot understand, and one the solution of which must be left to experts in that line, men who have made economics and monetary problems their life study and practice."

"I believe the men who have the drafting of this legislation in their hands will produce a good bill, and after all that is what Congress wants to pass, so I believe they will be inclined to follow the way pointed out, rather than risk the production of bad legislation by holding it up in Congress."

Professor Laughlin believes that the predicted fight in the Senate will not materialize. He asserts that some members of the Senate banking and currency committee were chosen rather for their value in framing this important legislation, but he sees enough practical men on the committee to insure the production of a good bill.

He thinks the minority members will facilitate rather than try to block the

progress. "Such men as Senator Weeks," he said, "are practical men to deal with these problems, and while they will oppose any bill or part of a bill they think is bad, they will do so only in an effort to improve it, and when the bill finally is ready for presentation they will get behind it and help to make it law."

There has been much apprehension that Senator La Follette would prove to be an obstructing factor in this legislation, but Professor Laughlin, who is familiar with the views of the Wisconsin senator, does not share this opinion. He says that Senator La Follette has been a careful student of banking and currency matters and has sound ideas on the subject that will probably be presented in the bill by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, the ranking minority member on the banking and currency committee.

Expressing his ideas as to what the proposed reform laws should include, Professor Laughlin laid especial emphasis upon the question of guarantee of bank deposits, being insistent that this feature should not be introduced into the discussion at all.

The professor declares himself strongly against the proposition of guaranteed bank deposits and says that the scheme is not workable from any point of view—that it puts a premium on the badly managed business and would create of necessity a greater banking trust than the world has ever conceived.

But aside from the merits of the plan to guarantee deposits he insists that the question should not enter into the deliberation, because it is a question on which there is a wide divergence of opinion and which if introduced would attract the fire of all the debate at the expense of the more important features of the bill.

"That is an incidental question," he said, "but it is so much mooted that it would become the center of debate and the really important part of the bill would be neglected, with the probable result that the whole bill would fail because of this one minor feature. It would be folly to bring this unimportant question into the discussion and thereby place the whole legislation in jeopardy."

Banking reform and currency reform must be considered together, however, he thinks, for the two are almost inseparable. Professor Laughlin believes that currency reform is less necessary than banking reform, because the country needs greater elasticity of credit, rather than more elastic currency, notwithstanding opposite views held by many prominent economists and public men.

He says he believes there is plenty of money in the country now and has been in times of stringency, but that a revision in banking system to provide more elastic credit will solve the problem by keeping in use the money now in existence.

It is deemed not unlikely here that Professor Laughlin is one of the men whom President Wilson will call into consultation with him when he comes to the consideration of banking and currency legislation.

SECRETARY BRYAN INDORSES CHINESE LOAN STATEMENT

DES MOINES, Ia.—Entire approval of President Wilson's Chinese loan policy was voiced here Thursday night by Secretary William J. Bryan, who said that he was unable to agree with what former Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson had to say concerning the "six powers agreement."

"The assistant secretary, Huntington Wilson, handed in his resignation when President Wilson took the oath of office, and expected to sail for Europe last Tuesday," said Mr. Bryan. "Having to leave the city for a few days, I asked him to delay his departure until I returned. This he consented to do, but he seems to have felt that the change of policy prevented his remaining. He looked at the Chinese loan proposition from the same standpoint that former President Taft and the late Secretary Knox did."

"I have no doubt that in the matter of the Chinese loan, the late President and retiring secretary and assistant secretary did what they thought best for our country and China, but I am entirely in sympathy with the attitude of President Wilson and heartily indorse both the position taken and the language employed by him and I may add that I am sure that the country will approve of the change in policy. I am equally confident that China will rejoice at our nation's attitude."

EARLY FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS NOT SEEN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—It is almost certain that the Wilson administration will, at the most, content itself with a declaration in favor of ultimate independence for the Philippines. It will not set an arbitrary date at which the islands shall become independent, in case of continued Democratic control of the government. This is pretty thoroughly indicated as a result of the inquiry which has already been conducted by Secretary of War Garrison.

An attempt has been made to tie the administration to the Jones bill, which declares that at the end of eight years the islands are to be independent. It was rumored at one time that Mr. Wilson, prior to his inauguration, had assented to the Jones program. But he did not fully commit himself, and it did not take long for the new secretary of war to surround himself with doubts as to the wisdom of fixing a definite date.

FIFTH BOSTON OPERA SEASON SKETCHED OUT

Russian Work "Boris" Named in Announcement of Mr. Russell With New Works From Other Schools to Be Given 1913-14

MME. MELBA TO SING

Operas announced by Henry Russell, managing director of the Boston Opera Company, for production in the season of 1913-14, include Moussorgsky's "Boris Goloumov," Wagner's "Walkyrie," Verdi's "Monna Vanna," Massenet's "Jugler," and Verdi's "Masked Ball." Singers who are expected to appear include Mme. Melba, and possibly Mme. Lipkowska and Mr. Baklanoff. Mr. Weingartner, or some other distinguished conductor of German opera will visit Boston. Among the exchange artists to come from the Metropolitan opera house of New York will be the Italian tenor, Mr. Martinelli.

In a statement issued late Thursday evening Mr. Russell detailed plans for the fifth season as follows: "Only the barest outline of what is being contemplated and gradually prepared for can now be given," said the director, "owing to the fact that negotiations with certain important artists cannot be finally completed until I have reached Paris. Neither can the fixing of the repertory be accomplished until some of the new operas already brought forward abroad this season or about to be produced this spring have been heard, their values estimated and their possibility and place in our repertory determined."

"Novelities have to be considered not alone for their inherent worth and interest, but also with reference to their artistic suitability for presentation in association with the works we already have given and expect to retain next season. There must be purpose, balance and artistic proportion in a repertory or it loses all design and value."

"Among new works that are being considered, and which I hope to bring to performance next season, prominent are 'Boris Goloumov,' so successfully produced at the Metropolitan opera house during the present week, and which will bring Moussorgsky and the Russian school into the repertory of the opera house for the first time; 'Die Walkure,' which will be the first of the Wagnerian 'Ring' cycle we have done, and which I hope will be the commencement of the ultimate presentation of the entire tetralogy, and 'Monna Vanna,' which is to be included in the repertory, not alone because of its interest, but also for Miss Garden, who will assume the title character here."

"There is also more than a possibility of the giving of Massenet's 'The Jugler of Notre Dame,' the title role in which is considered by many Miss Garden's greatest achievement; Verdi's 'Masked Ball,' the scene of which is laid in old Boston, also is being considered, as are certain of the older Italian operas—'La Sonnambula' and perhaps 'L'Elisir d'Amore'—with a view to the enlarging of Mme. Tetrazzini's repertory."

"All of the new works produced during the season just ending—'Louise,' 'The Jewels of the Madonna,' 'Tales of Hoffman,' 'The Secret of Suzanne' and 'Don Giovanni' will be retained and the most popular and worthy of the standard works also will be given a hearing."

As regards singers, Mr. Russell said that he had promise from Mme. Melba that she would come to Boston for a few performances late in the season. Mmes. Bori, Destinn, Edvina, Garden, Gay, Hempel, Nielson, Nordica, Tetrazzini and Messrs. Clement, Marcoux and Zenatelo are among those with whom he expects to close contracts. There is also a possibility of the return next season of Mme. Lipkowska and Mr. Baklanoff.

There will be the usual interchange of artists between the Boston and Metropolitan companies. This means that Boston opera subscribers will hear Mr. Martinelli, the Italian tenor engaged for next season by Mr. Gatti.

The question of visiting conductors is as yet unsettled. Mr. Weingartner, if he can arrange it, will doubtless come to Boston for a month or more. If not, some other German conductor of first rank will be secured.

COMEDY AT THE OPERA

At the Boston opera house Thursday evening a delighted audience witnessed the comedy scenes of "Haensel and Gretel" and the "Secret of Suzanne" and heard the sparkling conversational music of the two modern melody makers, Humperdinck and Wolf-Ferrari. Under the conductorship of Andre-Caplet the two pieces were given deft orchestral accompaniment. With Mmes. Fisher, Swartz and Claessens and Mr. Hinshaw as the artists in the fairy opera, and with Miss Nielsen and Mr. Fornari taking the leading roles in the new little drama of manners, singing and impersonation all through the evening had in high measure the qualities of charm and entertainment.

The subscribers of the opera have learned to laugh. It is time therefore that they be given a sight of Falstaff on their stage. If they can enjoy the gingerbread waltz of Gretel and the umbrella dance of Suzanne, they are certainly prepared for the basket flight of Sir John. Verdi's great comedy is not in the announcement of the fifth season published today, neither is the great

comedy of Wagner. And yet "Meister-singer" all along has been talked of as almost a certainty for next year. "Falstaff," of course, is not likely to be presented on the Boston opera stage until Mr. Gatti revives it again in the Metropolitan opera repertory.

At the Congregational church, West Roxbury this evening, the cantata of Th. Dubois, "The Seven Last Words of Christ," will be presented by 50 singers, most of them members of the Cecilia Society, under the lead of Benjamin Guckenberger, the choir director of the church. The soloists are Mrs. Victor E. Gilbert, soprano; Henry Behnke, tenor; and Herbert Smith, baritone. The organist is Harris S. Shaw. The service begins at eight o'clock.

THREE CAUCUSES TO BE HELD BY HOUSE MEMBERS

WASHINGTON—Three caucuses will be held when the members of the new House assemble early in April.

The Republicans will caucus Saturday, April 5. Representative Mann of Illinois, minority leader, will be put in the field as Republican candidate for speaker.

The Democrats will hold their caucus to pass upon the tariff policy and the House organization, probably April 7 or 8.

Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois Thursday night issued a call for the Progressive caucus April 2. The Progressive spokesmen are avoiding predictions of strength until after the members begin to gather in large numbers for the extra session, but they figure on anywhere from 15 to 30, including one or two from California, to line up as Progressives on the issue of the speakership.

STORE NEWS

Travel is one of the duties of the buyer, and the illustration represents two of Jordan Marsh buyers en route for European markets. The photographer secured the snap-shot of Guy Hawthorn, buyer of china and glassware, and Miss Katherine Lugin, buyer of toys, on the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, in mid-ocean, as they were "searching the horizon for specials." Miss Lugin's duties will keep her abroad for three months.



At the meeting of the Civic and Economic Club of the William Filene's Sons Company which is to be held this evening a few minutes will be given to the discussion of current events after which the Mexican question will be taken up. Several papers will be read on the subject among which will be: "Whether or Not We Should Intervene," by Mark Jeffrey; "Comparison of the Old With the New Administration," by Miss Violet Bolingbroke; and "Mexican Customs," by Miss Ethel M. Fitzpatrick.

Miss Marie Dufresne, of the superintendent's office of the Magrane Houston Company, in addition to her duties as stenographer, is appointed to act as interpreter for the French customers of the store who do not speak English.

George C. Chapman, for many years with Jackson & Co., hatters and furriers on Tremont street, has taken up his duties as buyer of the men's hat department for A. Shuman & Co.

Robert Jordan, one of the merchandise managers of the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from a vacation spent in the South.

MINIMUM WAGE ESTABLISHED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Without waiting for the state to pass a minimum wage the B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company has established a minimum wage of \$8 a week for saleswomen. The average salary paid to saleswomen throughout the store is nearly \$12 a week, and the firm believes that it gains in money value by paying good salaries. They say that their best paid saleswomen cost them relatively the least as their sales are proportionately greater than those of the less skilled saleswomen.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE SIGN APPEARS
"Women do not want to vote. Anti-suffrage Association" has recently appeared on a large sign, illuminated at night, erected on a building at Washington and Boylston streets, Brookline. Now the suffragists are considering posting a similar sign just under this. On the new sign there will show forth: "Votes for Women," also the address of the Brookline Woman's Suffrage Association.

MORE STUDY OF MERRIMAC VALLEY URGED

Special Commissioner, at State House Hearing, Says Extension of Time, Not Additional Funds, Wanted to Develop

\$3200 SPENT; \$6800 LEFT

Before the House committee on ways and means L. R. Hovey of Haverhill, a member of the Merrimac valley waterways commission, today spoke in favor of the bill to extend to Jan. 1, the time within which the commission may make its final report.

Mr. Hovey said that the commission had spent \$3200 of the \$10,000 allowed it by the state. It is not asking for more funds but merely for more time. All the members of the Legislature from the Merrimac valley district favor the proposed extension of time, he said.

In opposition, Representative Michael F. Keenan of Lynn, House chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands, said that he had favored placing in the hands of the harbor and lands commissioners the work of the Merrimac commission and all other commissions now investigating waterways.

A bill to this effect is being considered by his committee, and he urged postponement of further consideration of the Merrimac bill until the committee's bill is acted on by the Legislature.

Enrolment Bill Passes

By a vote of 101 to 96 the House yesterday took favorable action on the party enrolment bill. This measure provides that the same kind of ballot shall be given to all voters at the primary election. On this ballot the candidates of the several parties are to be grouped and the voter is required to cast all his votes for candidates of one party in order to have his ballot count.

When the bill to abolish tolls in the East Boston tunnel was reached, Representative Sullivan offered a substitute bill which authorized the city of Boston to appropriate \$125,000 annually to take the place of the tolls now paid by the passengers. This was done because the attorney-general had ruled that the original bill was unconstitutional.

The Sullivan bill was substituted and then ordered to a third reading.

After debate the bill placing first assistant assessors of the city of Boston under the civil service requirements was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 105 to 19.

MR. CARRINGTON TALKS ON MERYON

In his address on "Charles Meryon and His Paris Etchings," given in the print-rooms of the Museum of Fine Arts Thursday, Fitz Roy Carrington gave a description of Meryon's struggle. The slowness with which he worked, Mr. Carrington said, due in large measure to his severe self-criticism, was one reason for his lack of financial success. A large number of Meryon's etchings, particularly of streets and bridges, were on display. The last gallery conference will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30, when Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum, will tell about the Greek vases recently purchased from the Bartlett fund.

PROF. HANUS LECTURES TONIGHT

Prof. P. H. Hanus of the education department of Harvard University, who was a member of the committee which investigated the New York schools last year, speaks tonight on the "New York School Inquiry" in Emerson hall, Cambridge. The lecture will be held under the auspices of the Phi Delta Kappa Society of the university and will be open to Harvard men.

DR. HYAMSON STUDIES HERE

Study of American economics and social conditions is the principal object of the four months' visit being made to this country by Dr. Baxter Hyamson, a rabbi of England, who with Mrs. Hyamson made a brief visit in Boston and recently left for New York. Plans for his trip include an extended visit to New York, after which he goes to a number of western cities.

RURAL CREDITS THE TOPIC OF CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson took up today for consideration the question of rural credits. Secretary of Agriculture Houston already has made a preliminary inquiry into the subject and he and the President today informally discussed a tentative plan.

President Wilson, it is understood, believes this government can promulgate a plan whereby the wealth of the country can be put at the disposal of the farming population generally so that land-secured loans can be made at a low rate of interest.

It is known that the plans proposed in the closing days of the Taft administration along the lines of farmers' loans

GARMENT MAKERS AGREE ON TERMS TO RESUME WORK

Several Shops Compromise With Striking Employees While Others Are Working for Peace

As the result of a settlement conference between 25 manufacturers and representatives of the 900 ladies tailors and dress makers at 7 Warren street today, about 250 operatives will return to work tomorrow. Application for settlements have been made by other employers and are being considered. In the journeymen custom tailors branch, where 400 workers came out on strike this morning, the proprietors of 30 shops have asked the union to agree on terms.

The journeymen custom tailors held a mass meeting at 694 Washington street this morning when they were addressed by William Weingardt, an organizer who has come here to take charge of the dispute, and James T. Hughes of the strike committee.

The New York and Boston protocols of peace will be discussed by Miss Josephine Casey; Abraham Mitchell, international vice-president; and Philip Davis of the Civic Service house at the Civic Service house next Sunday.

While police officers were escorting operatives employed in the men's garment making industry to various shops in the city this morning pickets attempted to take the persons away.

PRESIDENT SEES MANY CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson put in a busy hour before cabinet meeting today with callers who for the most part were there in regard to patronage. William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee called early.

Following him were Representative Buchanan of Illinois, Representative Neely of Kansas and three companions; Senator Newlands, Representative Hammond of Minnesota, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, H. C. Todd, Fred Bauman and H. C. Heifner; the last three the chief's helpers in the state of Washington.

Representative Diefenderfer of Pennsylvania today arranged to have President Wilson shake hands with 15 members of the Ursinus (Pa.) Baseball Club in the East room of the White House this afternoon.

PROGRESSIVES IN CHELSEA ORGANIZE

Progressives of Chelsea formed the Chelsea Progressive Club on Thursday night. About 25 enrolled for membership with George H. Dunham, city clerk. Officers of the club were elected as follows: President, Arthur M. Huddell; vice-president, Walter M. Pratt; secretary, Ralph E. Steer; treasurer, Walter Duncan; executive committee, Arthur M. Huddell, Walter Duncan, Walter M. Pratt, Ralph E. Steer, Herbert L. Slade, the Rev. A. Albanian, Benjamin Duncan, A. S. Huddell, E. E. Miles, Charles H. Bailey, A. Horwitz and Gustavus H. Sparrow.

MORE IRON WORKERS STRIKE

PITTSBURGH—More than 700 iron workers struck here today, in two smaller plants, while the 3000 Oliver strikers proposed to establish provision stations. More than 600 spike and tie plate workers of the Dilworth-Porter Company walked out for two weeks pay and 20 per cent increase. Sixty laborers of the American foundry also struck for 25 per cent increase and eight-hour day.

TARANTULA TO PUT TO SEA

Preparations for a sea trip are in progress on board William K. Vanderbilt's new yacht Tarantula, which has just been completed at Lawley's yard, Neponset. The yacht came up from Quincy late Thursday and is now in port waiting for her final orders. Compasses will be adjusted and she will sail for New York within a few days, under command of Captain Harding.

SOMERVILLE FIRE AUTO ACCEPTED

Acceptance for the Somerville fire department of a combination chemical and hose auto truck has been made by Mayor Charles A. Burns. The truck, which cost \$5800, is located at the Central fire station, but will probably be assigned to the hose 5 house on Somerville avenue, near Lowell street.

D. A. R. MEMBERS MEET TO NAME NEW OFFICERS

(Continued from page one)

former years a luncheon has always followed the election and speakers have been provided for the conference.

Interest this year centers in the election of the state regent and the state vice-regent. Mrs. James G. Dunning is now state regent. Two tickets will be presented, one referred to as the administrative ticket with Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman for state regent and Mrs. Charles G. Chick of Hyde Park for vice-regent. The Deborah Sampson chapter of Brockton, president of the Whitman Woman's Club, and has been state secretary for four years. Mrs. Chick has held the office of vice-regent during the last term, and her candidacy is for reelection.

The other ticket known as the independent ticket presents Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Belmont for state regent and Mrs. Elmer B. Young of Fall River for vice-regent. Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Young recommend chapter rule for the societies.

The regents from the many chapters of D. A. R. in and about Boston will attend the election, among them being Mrs. J. E. Marr, Mrs. Charles Meserve, Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wood, Mrs. Frank D. Endicott, Mrs. George K. Clarke, Mrs. Silas Ayer, Mrs. S. H. Hovey, Mrs. D. S. Whitmore and Miss Alice Jerrieh.

Among the delegates are Mrs. Matti Jenkins, Mrs. Isabel Bartlett, Mrs. L. B. Hatch, Mrs. Olive Sherman, Mrs. Edith Crowell, Mrs. Edward S. Senior, Mrs. Marie Rice Fiske, Mrs. Edward S. Hudson, Mrs. George C. Anderson, Mrs. Francis Howe, Miss Annie S. Head, Miss Abbie Chamberlain, Mrs. Melano Rossi, Mrs. G. H. Folger, Mrs. Reuben Abbott, Mrs. E. R. Lord, Miss Cora E. Dike, Mrs. Claribel N. Perry, Mrs. Henry S. Buntun and Mrs. Angus G. Craig.

None of the elections made in Worcester will be final until ratified by the Continental Congress of D. A. R., which meets the third week of April in Continental hall, Washington. Delegates who go to Worcester will also go to Washington for the confirmation of the elections by the Continental Congress, D. A. R.

MAINE D. A. R. ELECT

AUGUSTA, Me.—After a successful meeting with Koussein chapter, the fifteenth annual council meeting of the Maine Daughters of the American Revolution closed Thursday afternoon. The following officers were elected: State regent, Mrs. William C. Robinson; North Anson; vice state regent, Mrs. Eliza B. Steel, Farmington; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Hammond, Fairfield; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie T. Stanley, Winthrop; chaplain, Mrs. Augusta C. Maloon, Lewiston.

VISITORS PAID NEARLY ALL COST OF INAUGURATION

WASHINGTON—Visitors to the inauguration—about 750,000—paid all but seven per cent of the cost of the spectacle.

This result was made public today in the report of the finance committee of the inauguration committee. It showed that \$88,175 had been expended in the erection of reviewing stands, decorations, the inaugural stand in front of the Capitol and the court of honor. Of this sum, all was returned through concession, rental and the sale of the seats in the reviewing stands, save seven per cent. Seat rentals alone amounted to over \$37,000. The sale of inauguration programs brought in \$1500.

Eighty per cent of the subscriptions were returned to the temporary donors today and the balance will be sent later when the finance committee winds up its business.

GREAT FLEET FOR NEWPORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty-one battleships of the Atlantic fleet, a flotilla of 28 torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, a dozen submarines and several fleet auxiliaries, will rendezvous at Newport from May 4 to Aug. 24. This is a larger fleet than was in Narragansett bay last year. The orders issued by the navy department for the movement of the fleet call for ship drills, fleet and division exercises, war games, division tactical and battle drills and other maneuvers.

MR. WILSON TO DO NO SPEAKING

WASHINGTON—No public speeches until the close of the current year was the assertion of President Wilson Thursday when he was invited to address a mass meeting April 27 when the interdenominational religious movement is launched. The President said that the only exception would be that of attending the dinner of the Gridiron Club.

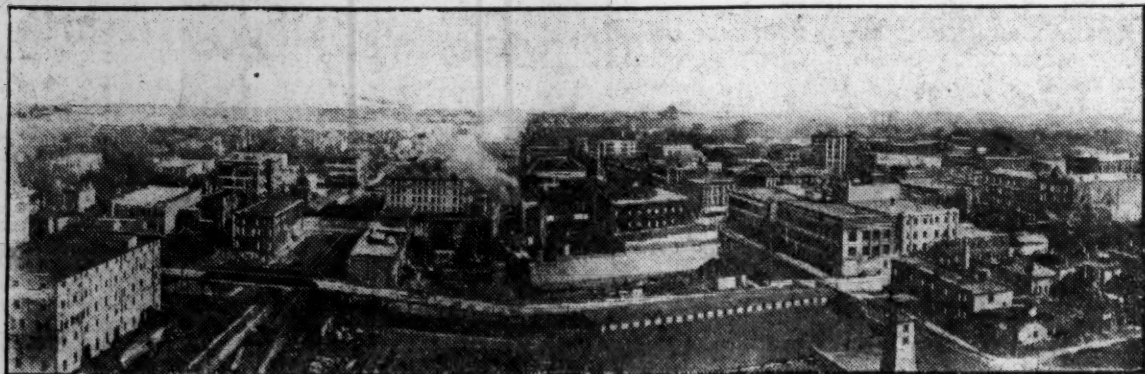
"EASTER STORY" LECTURE SUBJECT

"The Easter Story" is the subject announced for the last illustrated lecture in the "Makers of History" series to be given by William W. Locke of the Civic Service house in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon at 2:30. No tickets will be required.

PHONE FOLK TO GIVE PLAY

Two performances of "The Minstrel Regatta" will be given by the Boston Plant chapter of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in Jordan hall, April 2 and 3.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, GROWS FAST UNDER COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



Birdseye view of the city of Cedar Rapids, advancing Iowa manufacturing place whose products reached value of \$30,000,000 last year

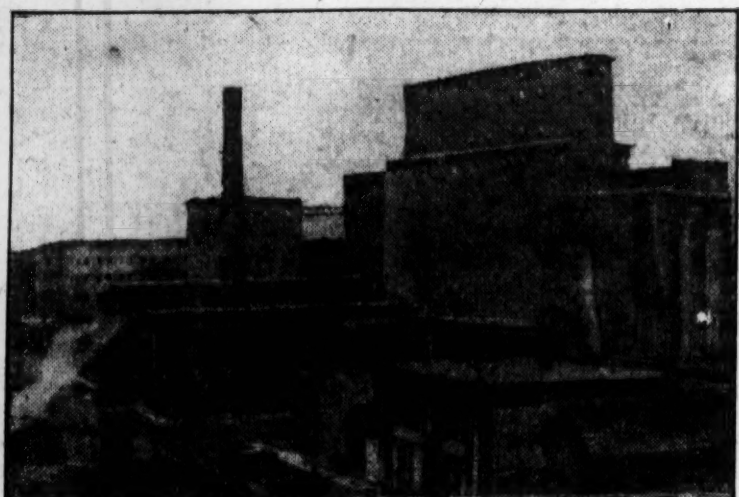
Hundreds of Factories, Paying \$4,000,000 a Year in Wages, and Large Weekly Bank Clearings Indicate Prosperity

CLEANLINESS IS NOTED

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Under the commission plan of municipal government Cedar Rapids in the last five years has had its greatest period of growth in building. Cedar Rapids was the second town in Iowa to adopt the commission plan, and among the results are four public playgrounds for children, three substantial cement bridges which have made the east side and west side as one harmonious city; boulevard lights, making the island in the middle of the river and the heart of the city the civic center, and the beginning of parking the river front.

Distributing Point

Cedar Rapids is located in the geographical center of the agricultural district and surrounded by territory of unexcelled fertility. The distributing facilities are excellent, providing through service to all parts of the country through the trunk lines and laterals of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Illinois Central railways, and two interurban lines, operating over 39,000 miles of their own tracks, make Cedar Rapids like the hub of a wheel with spokes extending to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis. These facilities have resulted in the operation of 232 railway and interurban trains daily and enabled Cedar Rapids to manufacture products that aggregated more than \$30,000,000 in value in 1912.



Largest cereal plant in the world located in Cedar Rapids

Cedar Rapids factories number 203, including cereal mills, the largest of which is to spend \$800,000 in building additions and making improvements the coming summer; independent pork and beef packing plant, independent starch plant, innumerable pump factories making it possible to control the pump, windmill, iron pipe and wire fence trade of the middle West, and all employing over 7000 hands—paying over \$4,000,000 annually in wages. More than 54 per cent of the population of 34,000 people own their homes. The postal receipts in 1912 were in excess of \$212,000, and the showing of the current year will be, it is said, considerably greater. Ten banks located here have deposits of over \$22,000,000 and the weekly clearings now average nearly \$2,000,000.

There are 70 miles of fine boulevard and paved streets in this vicinity, as well as parks, playgrounds and other outdoor and oceanic features that are attractive. Bever park, a tract covering

70 acres, has been improved until it figures as one of Iowa's beauty spots. Fine hotel service, as well as these considerations, appeal to automobilists.

Owing to its cleanliness, Cedar Rapids has long been known as the "Parlor City." It is the home of several institutions of wide interest, including the Masonic library, a museum containing many valuable treasures; international headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the seat of Coe College. An annual May festival conducted here has become a great musical and financial success, concerts being given by noted orchestras and singers, and it sees promise of becoming the foremost musical center of the middle West.

Cedar Rapids is a young city, strong not only in its numbers, but in the quality of its citizenship; advantageously situated in the center of fertile country; a city which takes pride in its schools, library, parks and all else which makes for the uplift of its people.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

DIALOGUE IN PLAYWRITING

"Know your characters; realize that the scene they are in is theirs, not yours. Do not drive your characters," said Professor Baker in his Lowell Institute lecture Thursday afternoon.

"Rid your mind of all ideas as to what your characters ought to do, and leave them to guide their own careers, if you wish to write well," he urged. "Characters who speak at length usually bore."

"Soliloquy is thinking aloud and is admissible in rare cases. The use of soliloquy as a device of exposition has rightly been dropped, as has the use of the aside for the same purpose. Yet both the soliloquy and the aside may on occasion legitimately be used."

"Intonation of voice, facial expression, stage movements and above all, pantomime cutdown words in dialogue. The talk of the wittiest of men is subject to condensation when used as stage dialogue. Whatever dialogue does or does not do it must clearly expound the idea of the play and the nature of the characters and situations."

"A fairly safe principle of dialogue writing is to confine each sentence to one idea, to develop but one idea in each speech. See and feel your characters on the stage and get all possible emotional content into their words. Keep their speech simple. Make the important point in each speech stand out."

"Keep dialogue in character always. See that the dialogue tells the story, helps on the movement of the scene and constantly illustrates character. Further, dialogue may have a beauty of its own—style; a wit and quality of repartee beyond the characterization." Professor Baker illustrated this by a reading of Congreve dialogue. Condensation of a suitable stage use he illustrated in an actual example written on a blackboard.

"Good dialogue should be well phrased, ready for easy delivery by the actor. This involves choice of words with liberal allowance of open vowels and association of words that may be spoken trippingly. To write good dialogue implies something of the poet in requiring of the dramatist a vocabulary rich and responsive to shades of emotion. Pinero's dialogue has that ultimate quality of demanding adherence to the exact choice and order of the written words. Violation of this dramatist's choice of word or word order means a lessening of some carefully calculated emotional effect."

Edward Vroom, assisted by Roger Noble Burnham appearing in "The Swan Song," a sketch from the Russian by Anton Tchekoff, completed a series of four performances at the Toy theater last evening. In the part of a broken-down comedian Mr. Vroom was robustly romantic in style. His work was altogether acceptable to an audience which applauded with enthusiasm. The sketch was preceded by verses in French recited by Mercedes-Teresa Huntington, and a Japanese scene arranged by Miss Louise R. Stanwood, a Radcliffe student playwright.

LONDON DRAMA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The career of "The Pretenders" comes very quickly to an end. Produced sufficiently well, and acted in one instance remarkably, it has somehow failed to arouse interest. English audiences are amazed. It is more than likely that when next Ibsen's drama is seen in London, and perhaps in different circumstances, it will be rapturously received. At present every one is in ecstasies over the Russian ballet, or, rather, every one with money to spare goes to see it. It is the fashion. The few who really appreciate it, acclaim it at the top of their voices, and so the rest pay high prices and marvel at the performers' feats of agility. Ibsen, whose "Doll's House" has recently been so much appreciated, is not as yet recognized in England as a romantic dramatist, though, as a matter of fact, "The Pretenders" clothed though it is in barbaric garb, is as modern as any of his comedies written at a later date. It is just because this fine work of Ibsen is so far beyond the vision of the ordinary thinker of today that he is so completely baffled by it, and so places it among the works of romantic or, rather, pseudo-romantic fiction.

Though it is much to the credit of a theater, with a reputation for popular plays, to give work of a different standard, it is doubtful whether the effort is usually successful. The public goes to a certain class of theater expecting a particular type of entertainment, and is consequently hurt when it finds a different kind of fare to that which it has bargained for. The same people going to a theater of another character will quite enjoy themselves. They have gone there to have their minds improved, and even if they are a little fogged, that is after all a condition usually associated with education. Anyway they have had their money's worth.

"The Typhoon," which succeeds "The Pretenders," has been heard a good deal of in the last year or two. The original is the work of the Hungarian dramatist, Melchior Lengyel, also the author of "Prophet Percival," due at His Majesty's under the title of "The Happy Island." "The Typhoon" has been performed all over the continent of Europe, as well as in America. The adaptation to be used at the Haymarket is by Lawrence Irving.

WAKEFIELD FIREMEN TO DINE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To celebrate the acceptance of this town's first piece of motor fire apparatus, the local firemen will have a dinner and entertainment in Flanley hall next Tuesday evening. Chief William E. Cade will preside and the selectmen will be special guests.

SPRINGFIELD, ONCE LINCOLN'S HOME, IS PROGRESSING IN MANUFACTURE

City Grows Fifty-one Per Cent in Last Decade and Favorable Conditions and Historic Associations Draw Many Industries

MANY FINE RESIDENCES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Owing to extensive facilities at its very doors, Springfield is coming to the front, making notable strides in the field of manufacture and has a bright future in this respect. Many manufacturers have located here after carefully looking over the situation and others are now considering its advantages, so that citizens are assured that Springfield is to be one of the principal manufacturing points in the middle West.

Located here are more than 120 manufacturers, employing about 6000 people, and the products of the factories carry the name Springfield to the markets of the world.

City Center of Busy District

Within a night's ride of Springfield is a population of over 20,000,000 and nearly 75,000 manufacturing industries, placing the city in close touch with a tremendous amount of business activity.

There are eight banks in Springfield, each doing a successful business. The stockholders and officers of the banks are among the wealthiest and ablest business men and capitalists of the city. The banks have paid liberal dividends to their shareholders and in the last decade show a big increase in working capital and deposits, commensurate with the great progress of the commercial, manufacturing and mercantile interests of the city. Springfield was one of the cities that remained on a cash basis throughout the panic of 1908.

Springfield was incorporated as a city in 1840. In the spring of 1911 the commission form of government was adopted and it still guides the destinies of the city.

Its percentage of growth by the last census shows an increase in population in 10 years of more than 51 per cent and it stands among the progressive cities of the country, the capital of the great state of Illinois, and is a busy, prosperous and growing center of nearly 75,000 people.

During the last decade prosperity made its appearance in marked degree, with every indication that it will continue. Activity in the real estate market has been most notable, and property has undergone wonderful changes in the city as well as in the territory contiguous. Hundreds of handsome new homes have been erected, also many new stores, and fine office and public buildings.

Values Multiply

Real estate in the business district has increased from 100 to 500 per cent. Residence property has increased relatively, and in some localities where the growth of the city has been almost remarkable, residence properties have advanced from 200 to 500 per cent, and in these quarters some of the most beautiful residences may be seen. In 1877 the assessed real estate valuation of Springfield was \$3,500,000; in 1912 the assessed valuation reached nearly \$20,000,000.

Springfield has six state railroads and a belt railroad connecting them. These railroads radiate north, east, south and west, furnishing unexcelled transportation. The most favorable possible conditions are believed to prevail on these railroads for economical haulage, and freight rates are favorable to Springfield. A traffic bureau has been established under the auspices of the Springfield Commercial Association, giving especial attention to discriminating rates. Freight is handled in Springfield with what is regarded as remarkable precision and despatch.

All of the railroads here have large freight depots and warehouses centrally located, with capacity expected to be ample to handle the tonnage for years to come.

Four interurban electric lines operate from Springfield in every direction. The Illinois Traction System is said to be the largest system in the West. From Springfield its lines reach or connect with every large city in the state, also St. Louis, and soon, it is promised, will make connections to reach every large city in Indiana. Ninety trains arrive and depart daily from its station in Springfield.

Springfield is the center of the greatest coal district in Illinois, with about 37 coal mines nearby producing annually more than 6,000,000 tons of high grade soft coal, delivered at low cost, because of its proximity. Nearly every acre of coal-vein land contains about 6000 tons of minable coal and the supply is estimated to be enough to last hundreds of years. The coal is rated as excellent for steam or gas and is used exclusively by hundreds of large consumers in Chicago and St. Louis.

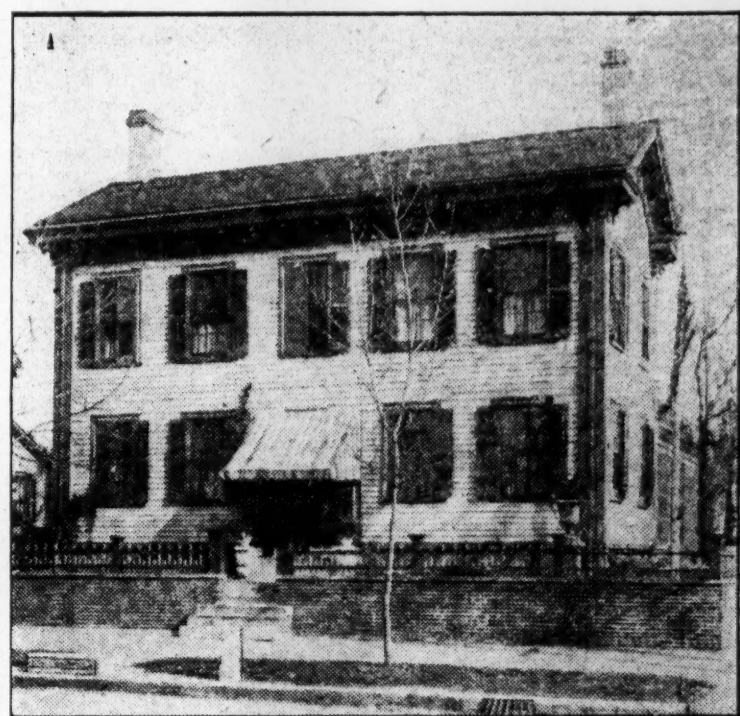
The coal mining industry forms a very important part in the life of the city, giving steady employment to about 7000 men and representing a capital investment running into the millions. The monthly pay roll amounts to more than \$250,000, which is paid out through the Springfield banks and spent with Springfield merchants.

Springfield has been most extensively known throughout the world through its identification as the home of Abraham Lincoln. Wherever civilization has carried the knowledge of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, there the name and fame of Springfield has been

STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



Seat of government in home state and city of great emancipator



Home of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, which he left to go to the White House in 1861

breathed. Thousands come to Springfield yearly to see the granite shaft erected in honor of the emancipator.

In the National Lincoln monument Springfield has an attraction that interests the people of the nation and the world. In fact it has been visited by inhabitants of every civilized nation on the globe. It was first built by popular subscription through a corporation known as the "National Lincoln Monument Association." Construction was begun in 1869. The monument was practically completed in 1871 and was dedicated with imposing ceremonies Oct. 15, 1874, President Grant and his cabinet and many distinguished statesmen and civil war generals being present. The original cost of the structure, including the bronze statue of Lincoln and the four bronze groups representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy, was \$225,000.

In 1895 the monument was conveyed to the state. Later it was found that the foundation was sinking and the entire structure was taken down and rebuilt at a cost to the state of \$100,000. No change was made in the character of the structure except to build the shaft or obelisk 20 feet higher. The extreme height of the monument is 120 feet. The visitor to the monument will be shown many historical relics, including the addresses and other memorials sent by foreign governments and distinguished personages.

The site of the monument is very striking. It is on a beautiful knoll and the land for the site, about eight acres, was donated by the people of Springfield and Sangamon county. The present custodian of the monument is Maj. E. S. Johnson, a veteran of the civil war. "Memorial hall" in the base of the monument contains an interesting collection of Lincoln relics. This is open free to visitors. A state law prohibits the sale of souvenirs at the monument. The hall opens at 9 a. m. and closes at 5 p. m. It is not open on Sunday.

House Object of Interest

At Eighth and Jackson streets, almost in the heart of the city, is a modest old-fashioned frame dwelling that once was the home of Abraham Lincoln—the only home he ever owned.

It was from this home that Lincoln went forth to accomplish the high destiny thrust upon him by his election as President of the United States. Here he took up his residence in the second year of his marriage. It was here that he developed from country lawyer to national leader, and lived a modest man among his neighbors, well beloved for his manly and neighborly qualities. After he left this home to go to Washington, in February, 1861, he never saw it again.

After being occupied by renters for some years, the property was presented to the state of Illinois by Robert T. Lincoln. By act of Legislature the property is held in trust for the people by a board consisting of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and state superintendent of public instructions, who are bound by the terms of the contract to keep it in

good repair and free of access to the public. As nearly as possible the house has been preserved in the condition in which Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln left it. There are many interesting relics to be seen here by visitors.

More than \$1,000,000 is invested in the public schools. There are 20 grade schools and one high school, with 242 teachers and an enrollment of 8000 pupils. There are about 4000 pupils in private schools.

There are 10 public parks; embracing 447 acres. The park and driveway system will soon encircle the city, connecting all points of interest, giving to the visitors sights of beauty all the way, as he makes a tour of the city. Fourth street is one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the city, traversing it the full length from north to south. It is beautifully lighted with boulevard lamps. Springfield possesses a great attraction in the permanent state fair grounds, immediately north of the city.

Springfield's location is such that the citizens regard its future growth as assured beyond question as a manufacturing point and as a home city. In the utilization of all the available resources, there is every confidence that Springfield will be abreast of the most progressive cities.

Computing its achievements from 1839 to 1913, its people expect greater advance from now on. The patriotically optimistic are sanguine of 250,000 population before 1939, an epoch that Springfield is regarded as bound to celebrate in a manner that will be memorable.

MORE NAVY YARD WORK IS SOUGHT

A meeting to discuss ways to get business for the Charleston navy yard was held last evening by members of branch 1, National League of Government Employees in Hibernian hall, Charleston. Mayor Fitzgerald and Congressman Curley and Murray addressed the meeting.

George L. Cain, national president of the National League of Navy Yard Employees, presided. Congressman Curley said that a united effort was necessary to secure appropriations for vessels. Congressman Murray told of efforts to get an appropriation for a crane, ship ways and the manufacture of material used in ships.

SALESMANSHIP CLASS TUESDAY

In the course of "Business Methods and Salesmanship," of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, the exhibition of practical salesmanship by the Jordan Marsh Company, which was postponed from Feb. 11, will be given Tuesday night. The stage setting will represent a sample room.

PUBLICITY LAW ACTION DELAYED

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson today announced that in compliance with the action of the supreme court last Monday, he would make no attempt to enforce the so-called "newspaper publicity" law.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., IS DRAWING PROSPERITY FROM FARMS AROUND

County Seat, City of Homes, Can Contrast Present Steady Growth With Quick Temporary Development Period

RICH PRODUCE MART

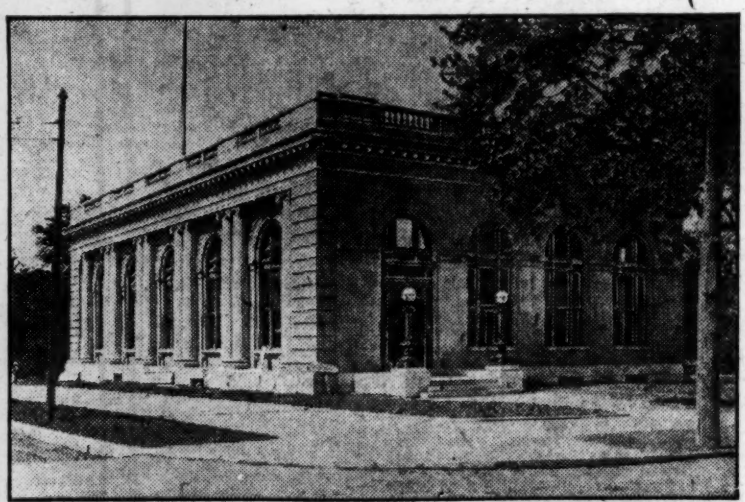
INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—All county seat towns in Missouri were built on practically the same plan. The same landscape gardener, had such gentry been known in the early days of Missouri, might have designed every county seat plan. The town was built around a public square. The square was left for public purposes and in the center was always the courthouse.

Such a town was Independence immediately after the civil war, and such a town Independence remained for 20 years. Then a real estate boom reached western Missouri, and a small "dummy line" railroad was built connecting Independence with Kansas City, giving half-hour service and cheap fare. Handsome homes were built at Independence; rock roads were built through the county. Streets were graded and paved, water works, a gas plant and a new courthouse came along about the same time or a little before. When the boom ceased Independence was a town of 6000 people, a town unfinished and without resources. After about 10 years a real and substantial growth began and continued.

Independence is the county seat of Jackson county, Mo., the middle county of the west tier including Kansas City, and is the highest point in the county, commanding an excellent view of the entire surrounding country, including Kansas City. The cross-state public highway and the old Santa Fe trail pass through this city, as will the projected St. Louis & Kansas City electric railway. The territory to the west, 2 1/2 miles wide and lying between the city limits of Independence and Kansas City, is high and slightly and has a population of approximately 10,000, with many substantial country homes. This territory has three graded schools, with fine buildings, employing 20 teachers, and is traversed by the electric line running between the two cities, and two oiled rock roads. It is supplied with gas, water and electricity by Independence.

This is a city of homes, fine lawns, well-kept gardens, fine schools, articulating with the state universities, good sidewalks and paved streets in every direction, a people cosmopolitan, educated and neighborly.

Independence has one of the hand-



New postoffice building in city of Independence

somest government postoffice buildings in the state, erected at a cost of \$100,000. The city has a well equipped city hall, new within the past three years, together with other modern, fireproof, imposing and handsome structures. It also is well supplied with manufacturing industries, the products of which aggregate \$2,000,000 per annum. There are two main trunk line railroads, together with a branch line from a third. Street car service includes both cross-town lines and transportation to and from Kansas City, giving five-minute service morning and evening and 15-minute service through the day. The city owns its electric light plant and not only furnishes cheap electric light and power commercially but has made itself one of the best lighted municipalities in the state. There are 18 ornamental standards with five lights each surrounding the public square, and arc lights blend with the smaller incandescents over the 65 miles of streets. The sewerage system is built on the unit plan and has been extended until practically all portions of the city are reached. A great flouring mill ships Independence made flour over the nation and sends the Missouri soft wheat product to other countries. The city draws a rich stream of fruit and produce, besides corn, wheat, alfalfa and potatoes from the fine agricultural lands lying at its very doors.

The public school system includes a high school and library building, combined, which cost \$75,000, and four ward schools. An issue of \$75,000 has just been voted for the building of two new ward schools and an addition to the high school. The growth of the city compelled more room. There are 2500 school children and 66 teachers now em-

ployed, and more will be appointed when the new buildings are completed. Independence is growing rapidly. The federal census in 1900 gave it a population of less than 7000, while today Independence proper, together with the adjacent suburbs lying to the west and supplied by Independence improvements, counts approximately 20,000 inhabitants.

WELLESLEY GIRLS GIVE OPERETTA, 'COME TO UTOPIA'

WELLESLEY, Mass.—"Come to Utopia," an operetta, with a cast drawn from all classes, had its first presentation in the "Barn" last night by Wellesley College girls. The words, lyrical in form, were written by two seniors, the Misses Marie Collins and Ruth Van Blaroom, and the music was composed by the Misses Marion Milford '14, Katherine Davis '14, Margaret Stone '14, Elizabeth Limont '14, Margaret Griffin '13, and Ruth Van Blaroom. The leader of the Glee Club, Miss Ruth Hynes, took the leading part in the operetta, which was that of an aviator who conducted girls of the Phi Beta Kappa Society from the college campus to Utopia, a land of pleasure, with no academic work.

Upon the committee in charge of the affair were Doris Biekehaupt '13, business manager; Helen Paul '13, head of the chorus and solo dances; Katherine Davis '14, head of the music committee and Marguerite Mallett '14, chairman of the costume committee.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

APPROVED wanted to learn millinery; only those need apply who want to learn as means of livelihood. BRIGHTON, 120 Tremont st., Boston. 27

AUTO REPAIR MEN wanted; apply in person. GILBERT AUTO REPAIR CO., 38 Maple av., Brockton, Mass. 27

BINDER in Waltham, some experience on paper cutter, \$10 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 24

BOX MAKER—Young man with executive ability and experience on scoring machine to assist foreman; state age, 25, references, address by letter only. WORCESTER ENVELOPE CO., Box 455, Worcester, Mass. 24

BRASS MELTER, strictly temperate for Fitchburg, \$3.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 24

BUSHELMAN in Newton Center, \$10-\$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 24

BUTTER MAKER, in Charlestown, \$15 week; must be Al man. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

CALIBRE—Men with experience in heavy steel plate, machinery or millinery work, wages, \$10-\$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

ELECTRICIAN and mechanical engineer who has had shop experience and who can plan, erect and run a modern power plant with gas producers; state age, 25, references, address by letter only. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

ELECTRICIAN in Jamaica Plain, telephone and electric light work wiring, \$3 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for boy to learn wholesale dry goods business; salary to suit necessary; only boys who are most need apply. WALKER STRETTON CO., cor. Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston. 24

ICE CREAM MAKER, in city, \$15 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 24

IRONER, in Milford, \$12.25 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

MAN WANTED who understands care of vegetables and flowers; less than one acre, \$20 month and board. F. L. GARLAND, Concord Junction, Mass.; tel. Concord 241. 24

MAN AND WIFE (10 couples wanted) with Al references, for farm work; must be high grade help, with good experience; excellent opportunity. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

MILLINERY—EXPERIENCE wanted; only ladies; learning; Protestant required; afternoons. A. M. EUSTIS, 657 Boylston st., cor. 381, Boston. 24

PAINTER and FRANK ROY wanted. Call HOOPER, LEWIS CO., Inc., 107 Federal st., Boston. 24

PAINTER, second hand, carriage, in West Somerville, \$12-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

PAINTER, paper hanger, in city, \$2.50-\$3 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

PRESTON, in Roxbury, \$35-\$40 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 24

WANTED—Married couple, woman to cook and care for kitchen, man to care for heating plant, grounds and garden; references must be given. FRANKLIN HOSPITAL, Franklin, N. H. 25

WANTED—Experienced melder for making brass, bronze and aluminum; references must be furnished; in making application, state age, 25, references, address by letter only. HARDY & SONS CO., Fitchburg, Mass. 21

WANTED—Farmer and wife for a small farm in southwestern New Hampshire; one who is interested in progressive farming; references, D. M. WHITE & CO., Peterborough, N. H. 25

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FORELADY, take charge 10 power stichers, \$10 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

GIRL to do general housework for two in family; one who can do home high. Mrs. J. M. FAIRBROTHER, 432 Columbia rd., suite 2, Dorchester, Mass. 27

IRONER (hand work), in Roxbury, \$6 week and wages expected; give references, address by letter only. WORCESTER ENVELOPE CO., Box 455, Worcester, Mass. 24

IRONER (hand), plain work in Roxbury, \$6 week and wages expected; give references, address by letter only. WORCESTER ENVELOPE CO., Box 455, Worcester, Mass. 24

KITCHENWORK, in city, \$5 week; board and room; girls wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

MAID for general housework, two in the family; good wages. Mrs. N. P. WINSLOW, 37 Stratford rd., Melrose, Mass. 22

ORDER COOK (soups and stews), in city, \$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

POWER STITCHER, experienced on bleachers, in East Medford; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

PRESSER, in charge, in 1 establishment in Back Bay; \$8-\$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

REFINED PROTESTANT WOMAN for general housework in family of two; all modern conveniences; good permanent home; right party. Mrs. C. H. BUTLER, 107 Main st., Framingham, Mass.; tel. 243-R-22

SCRIBEWOMAN, in city, \$18 month, board and room; give references, address by letter only. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

SEAMSTRESS, in W. Roxbury, \$9-\$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

SEAMSTRESS, in West Roxbury, \$8-\$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

STENOGRAPHER, in city, Prot. neat appearing, \$6 week, 11.1, 11.1 machine. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

STITCHER (power) in E. Dedham, piece work, \$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

STITCHER (power) on handkerchiefs, in city, \$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

WANTED—For steady work in small apartment, in city, \$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

WANTED—Woman, neat and obliging to take charge of an elderly person and assist a little housework. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 24

WANTED—Young lady who has had some experience with a dressmaker, \$12-\$15 per week. Mrs. JENNIE LANE, 252 Aspinwall av., Brookline, Mass. 25

WANTED—Reliable female, Swedish, to do general housework, \$12-\$15 per week for small family. Apply to Mrs. M. J. CLARKE, 88 Radcliffe st., Dorchester, Mass. 27

WANTED, at once, good capable girl for general housework in small family; new family; with over 20 years' experience. Mrs. E. J. SCOTT, 10 Fremont st., Reading, Mass. 21

WANTED—Working housekeeper in family of four; must be reliable, experienced, state age, 25, references, address by letter only. HARDY & SONS CO., Fitchburg, Mass. 21

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BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION ATTENDANT, accommodation, American, desires position, with day alone or elderly couple; best of references given. MRS. JENNIE WHITE, telephone 4702 M. Brookline, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman, GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 4 Willow pk, suite 8, Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted, cleaning, laundry, etc., by colored woman, MISS SIBLEY, 25 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted cleaning offices, etc., MARY LANE, 653 Harrison st., Boston, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman, apply to write ETTA BELDEN, 31 Westchester st., Boston, Mass.

RESSMAKER desires employment; 15 years experience; thoroughly competent private high grade work by the day. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 408 Massachusetts av., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2133-R.

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting, fitting, alterations and remodeling, made suits. ESTHER G. ROBINSON, 134 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER would like employment by day, experienced in cutting, fitting, alterations, etc. MISS J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

EMPLOYMENT-Young girl, 19, single, with no special exp., would like position, either in city or vicinity of Waltham; has good ref. as to character. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

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BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

POSITION wanted by an American woman (Prot.) cook or matron in camp, or would care for apartment and cook; references given. MRS. M. E. ELLSWORTH, 194 Thorne, Roxbury, Mass.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, clerk (library work preferred), age 24, single, residence Worcester; \$15 wk.; grad. high and normal school; at present employed in library work; is good penman; can furnish A1 ref. Mention 9076. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 0x. 2960.

PROTESTANT LADY of long experience in bookkeeping, cashiering and office work, desires position as bookkeeper or cashier. MRS. L. SWIFT, Reading, Mass.

REFINED PERSON desires position, as a stenographer, \$14 per week; hours 9 to 5; highest references. MRS. ZEALY, 120 South st., Cambridge, Mass.

TEEN-AGED COLORED WOMAN wants work by the day or week; right person for right party. MRS. S. A. LUCRECHUS, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like situation doing work by the day or week; home nights. MRS. C. TUCKER, 5 Hathorn st., Boston, Mass.

SALES LADY (silver and leather goods), 26 married, residence Somerville, \$9.10 per week; desires position as saleswoman. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

SALES LADY (bakery), age 30, married, residence Boston, \$10 per week; desires position as saleswoman. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 0x. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, single, residence Montvale, \$8 wk.; high school graduate; mention 9077. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 0x. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, Protestant, long experience in bookkeeping, cashiering and office work; desires position as stenographer or bookkeeper. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

TRAVELING COMPANION or attendant; 8 years experience, willing to go anywhere; best of references. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

WOMAN, experienced in cutting, fitting, alterations and remodeling, made suits. ESTHER G. ROBINSON, 134 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

MECHANICAL ENGINEER-Concern in Philadelphia with branch over the country wants young men 2 or 3 years out of college; must be reliable, resourceful, determined to make a career; opportunity for growth for right man; write, stating age, college, references. T. PLUMMER, 1241 Carpenter st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Capable, experienced housekeeper to supervise household where two servants are kept; thorough knowledge of preserving and pickling; and knowledge of the PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS FOR WOMEN, Ambler, Pa.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

HOW MAKER FOR RIBBONS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced how maker for their ribbon department. Apply at the office of the general manager, 24 Broadway, New York.

COMPANION-Elderly lady would like the companionship of middle-aged woman in exchange for a home; duties light; apply by letter to E. W. OLIVER, 222 East 57th st., New York.

DRESSMAKERS, first class, experienced in cutting, fitting, alterations and remodeling, made suits. ESTHER G. ROBINSON, 134 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Competent person desired for general housework in family of two. MRS. W. B. PAYNE, 31 West 101st st., New York.

GIRLS-Our ladies' underwear factory is one of the cleanest, safest and best-lighted in the city; we need learners; must be over 16; 50 cents weekly paid while learning; apply all week. H. H. HAMILTON & CO., 387 4th st., cor. 27th, New York.

GIRLS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require several bright, well-recommended girls over 16 as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunity for beginners. Apply at office of general manager.

GIRLS-Several vacancies for girls over 16 in our stock clerks department; positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement; apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., 387 4th st., New York.

HAND BOUTONHOLE MAKERS-Competent, experienced hand buttonhole makers (best custom) desired; 3 months in this country; correspondent and book-keeper, is seeking position; has been in hand buttonhole making for 10 years; care Gartner, 10 W. 102d st., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, educated, desired as another's helper in home of retail merchant, where other servants are kept; small remuneration. MRS. MURDOCH, 62 Third st., Brooklyn, New York.

MILLINERY SALON-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require for their millinery salon several saleswomen of good appearance; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

NEAT, WILLING GIRL for general housework; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

MISS L. M. NASH, 17 Linwood av., Newton, N. J.

OPERATORS-Our ladies' underwear factory is one of the cleanest, safest and best-lighted in the city; we need good operators on W. & Singer zig-zag machines; best of references. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

OPERATORS, lace workers and trimmers on ladies' lace night gowns and skirts. CO. ELSASSER & CO., 141 Madison av., New York.

SALESWOMEN-Suits, R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their suits, coats, dresses and gowns. Apply at office of general manager.

SALESWOMEN-Bakery, R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their bakery department. Apply at office of general manager.

SALESWOMEN-Number of experienced for coats and dresses; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

SALESWOMEN-For millinery showrooms; also experienced copyists and milliners for ladies' hats; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

SHIRT OPERATORS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced operators on shirt custom shirts; power machines; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Number of young ladies, high school graduates, to act as cashiers; experienced; apply to general manager, H. H. HAMILTON & CO., 387 4th st., New York.

WANTED-Competent woman for general housework; good cook; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Services of a number of young ladies typists for mail order department; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work as private wardrobe operator; 3 years' experience; best of references. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

DRESSMAKER, excellent fitter and experienced in cutting, fitting, alterations and remodeling, made suits. ESTHER G. ROBINSON, 134 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment by day; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

COOK or kitchen man in boarding house; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

ENGLISH YOUTH (17) wishes situation in gentleman's home. CYRIL J. PARKINSON, care of 302 French av., Elmford, N. Y.

GARDENER wants position on gentleman's country place, general all-around man; American; 20 years' experience; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

GENTLEMAN of experience and fact would like to distribute machinery, city or country; best reference, S. J. MARTIN, 285 Lenox av., New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN (age 28) wishes position as bookkeeper or credit man; can furnish bond and give the best of references; please write. FRANK W. HUYCKE, 250 W. 4th st., New York.

MAN (37), responsible, with considerable business experience, wishes any light position. H. ASSETZ, 67 Mt. Hope pl., Bronx, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, active, broad-minded and intelligent, modern business training, experienced accountant, executive and salesman, clean, honorable record, highest references, desires position. W. B. HARNED, 249 W. 107th st., New York.

ON ACCOUNT of moving to New York City, desires position as stenographer or typist; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

RELIABLE MARRIED COUPLE (Danish) wish positions as cook and housekeeper; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

RESTAURANT CASHIER-Elderly man, good character and habits; experienced; ample references, bond or security. A. M. OPPENHEIM, 1812 N. Boulevard st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN (outside) or collector (32), American, experienced publishing, real estate and paper box lines, desired; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

STENOGRAPHER-Desires school position or tutoring; also summer engagement as teacher or companion. MISS NORTON, 271 14th st., New York.

SITUATION wanted as companion; would like to travel; speak French fluently. Address MISS BARBER, 214 W. 30th st., New York.

SOPRANO, just returned from Berlin, desires school position or tutoring (Lamplert method); also summer engagement as teacher or companion. SEWELL NORTON, 271 14th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER (21), secretarial, competent, exceptionally conscientious, and thorough; 3 years' experience. WINNIE HANEY, 509 W. 140th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical work and billing clerk, experienced, wants position as stenographer or bookkeeper. MRS. L. A. BRIGGS, 2086 Daly av., the Bronx, New York.

SWEDISH YOUNG GIRL, wishes work in any office or as stenographer; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

TEACHER, governess, college educated, desires position taking charge children's studies; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

TRANSLATOR, German, French, English, literary and scientific subjects; wide experience; moderate. MISS W. HERMAN, 503 102d st., New York.

TYPIST-Young lady, high school graduate, experienced in taking dictation from shorthand; knowledge of stenography; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper; hotel and institution; experience; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Position as stenographer; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-By woman, sweeping or dusting, sewing or mending, day or night. MRS. BARGER, 236 West 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-By young Swiss lady (Geneva) position as governess; understands children; music, French lessons; references. MRS. J. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 496-J.

WANTED-Position as traveling saleswoman; experienced in rubber goods and kindred lines; or office man where integrity and high character are appreciated. MISS D. POTTER, 1200 East 11th st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED-Position in filling or clerical work; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Position as stenographer; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Position with real estate and insurance companies; salary \$10 per week; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WOMAN of refinement and ability (40) seeks position as companion; generally 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

WOMAN (Canadian), capable, desires position as stenographer; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEWORKER, new, or taking care of child; middle-aged woman. M. BOLLMAN, 65 Carver st., Boston.

LADY CORNETTIST (17) wishes orchestral position; 20 hours per week; salary and expenses; selling high-grade goods. Apply at office of general manager.

POSITION desired as governess; teach correct German, and also primary grades in English. MISS K. EISEN, 548 Addison st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, young, experienced, assist dressmaking, private family, mending, plain sewing; New York. NE

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68. FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

Exceptional Opportunity for Investment

ESTATE

Corner of Atlantic Avenue and Kneeland Street

Brick Building and About 8200 Ft. of Land

A lot of this size very rarely can be acquired in this vicinity.

Opposite South Station

In the immediate vicinity of all Express and Transportation Companies, and the N. Y., N. H. & H. and Boston & Albany freight yards.

Splendid location for the Leather business, storage or warehouse.

Positively must be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday, March 27th, 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN J. COLLINS

Receiver in Bankruptcy,

535 TREMONT BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the favor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meat—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.

BONDS—CLEVELAND



Primarily a bank for all the people. On February 10, 1913, its depositors numbered 91,045.

Send for booklet "Banking by Mail." Four per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.

Capital and Surplus
Five Million Dollars

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at
728 OSBORN BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, O.

LYNNFIELD APPOINTMENT OFFICERS

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Selectmen have organized with Charles J. Bolton as chairman and Albert P. Mansfield as secretary and have made these appointments: Chief of fire department, William F. Gerry; forest warden, Andrew Mansfield, Jr.; weighers of merchandise, E. F. Gerry, William E. Roundy, Charles M. McCarthy, Lyman H. Twiss; sealer of weights, O. E. Phillips. A police chief will be named at a special meeting Monday night.

CITY HOLDS CHAMBER CONCERT

The music department of the city gave a chamber concert in the Girls Latin school Thursday evening. The soloists were J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist; Walter E. Loud, violinist; Milo M. Goldstein, violoncellist and Oscar Huntington, basso.

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
W. S. Snyder & Co.
HIPPODROME BUILDING
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

RESTAURANTS—CLEVELAND
Brooks Restaurant
732 Prospect Ave. 700 Huron road
Opp. Prospect entrance Hippodrome.

"Entirely Home Cooking"
Open until midnight.

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.
Eddie 1390 R—Crest. 884 L

Edw. G. Hatch
ARCHITECT
260 Rozelle ave., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Franco-American Toilet Preparations Are Perfect
Call for samples and booklet
"How to Look Your Best"
MRS. IDA M. LOGAN
28 Euclid Arcade.

MR. NELLIGAN IS NOMINATED

Peter J. Nelligan, a Boston attorney, was chosen unanimously nominee for president of the city council of Cambridge for the new year at a caucus of the 11 Democratic aldermen-elect at city hall last night. But one ballot was cast. Vice-President Thomas F. Sullivan of the ward and city committee presided. John H. Lynch of ward 1 will be president of the 10 Democratic councilmen-elect, having been chosen nominee after six ballots Tuesday night.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETS

Henry Clay Peters and the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin of the Franklin Square house, were speakers before the ward 12 Progressive Club Thursday night at 1320 Washington street.

STORES AND OFFICES

STORE TO LET

47, Mass. Ave.
BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AVE.
AND BEACON STREET

Whitcomb & Company
16 State Street

REAL ESTATE—GEORGIA

5340 ACRES IN BAKER COUNTY
largely rich bottom on Flint river, 3 steamers weekly; last year produced 1000 bales cotton on 1000 acres which netted \$15,000; can quadruple amount by increasing equipment and area; 2 good dwellings, barns, 3 artesian wells, new ginners; also the great peach belt; price \$20 per acre; terms half cash, balance 6 per cent. For full particulars address J. H. PLUM-MER, 50 Church st., New York.

FARMS—SASKATCHEWAN

Purchase Farm Lands
In this wonderful but only partly developed country; my four years' experience here a valuable safeguard to you as your agent in buying land or loaning money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request.
NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE
JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st.

LARGE RETURNS are assured you on a Southern farm; land \$15 an acre up, easy terms, yielding \$200 an acre annually; best social and school privileges; the Southern Ry. supplies land lists and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, room F 247, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

Large colonial house, frontage one block, four 40-ft. lots, free for building; beautiful palms, roses; photo sent; \$15,000, suitable terms or will divide property; also furnished house for rent in Belvedere, within sight of San Francisco; most picturesque spot; every advantage. RAGGETT, 1336 I st., Washington, D. C.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 40x125 ft., fruit trees and berries; San Mateo (suburb of San Francisco) desirable, like new. Address OWNER, L. 15, Monitor office, Boston, Mass.

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes, ORANGE GROVES, 1000 acres, country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates, bring your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 288 Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

30 ACRES—Very productive soil; good buildings, near river; 10 min. walk from S. and E. trolley. H. A. BIDWELL, Memphis, N.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUNNY—CHEERFUL
APARTMENT overlooking beautiful park; 6 rooms and bath; front and back piazzas; coal and gas range; furnace; \$28 per mo. 200 South Huntington ave., suite 1.

WINTHROP, 117 Wintthrop Shore drive—2 suites, 4 rooms and kitchenette, all improvements, to let all year round; also one suite, fully furnished; can be seen any afternoon. Apply Owner, 907 Boylston st., suite 2.

PARTY having high-class patronage, making and importing French lingerie, will suit-let desirable front rooms, suitable for practitioner. Apply 907 Boylston st., suite 2.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 331, suite 25—Newly furnished apartment; one room, bath and kitchenette.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

DESIRABLE furnished apartment for rent, near Columbia University; fine for students; will sell furniture at lowest price; investment or home. Inquire apartment 5, 127 West 125th st., New York.

ROOMS

TWO PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS—Private family. Apply Suite 3, 53 Mountfort st., off Beacon st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE YOU AN IDEA which needs only good printing or copy to make it a commercial success? Write us at once. We will finance a real attractive proposition. PUBLICITY SERVICE CO., 5 Pittsburgh st., Boston, Mass.

Registration of voters of Boston will be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, 100 Summer street, on March 25th, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., and from 6 p. m. until 10 p. m., and on April 8 from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. continuously, and on April 21, 28, May 5, 12, 19, 26, June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, and from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. John M. Minton, Melancthon W. Burien, Alpheus Sanford, John B. Martin, BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

NOTICE TO VOTERS—1913.
In accordance with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the political parties qualified to vote in Ward 25 (said ward being in the 13th Congressional District) will be held in the several polling places in said Ward designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

The polls at said meetings will be open at 6 o'clock a. m., and will close at 4 o'clock p. m.

Ten copies of location of polling places are posted in public places in each precinct and information as to such places may be obtained at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, 100 Summer st., Boston.

JOHN M. MINTON,
MELANCTHON W. BURIEN,
ALPHEUS SANFORD,
JOHN B. MARTIN,
Board of Election Commissioners.

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

STUDENTS SEE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON—Thirty students from the New Britain (Conn.) high school called upon President Wilson in the east room of the White House Thursday afternoon. The appointment was made at the instance of Senator McLean.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—DAYTON, O.

Daytonia Vacuum Cleaners

Operate as simply as the old carpet sweeper but clean rugs and carpets thoroughly by the vacuum process. A continuous and powerful suction produced by the constantly operating of the 3 bellows. Daytonias have a mahogany finish with metal parts heavily nickel-plated and are guaranteed for 1 year. Sent to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor for week's free trial and if not as guaranteed return at our expense. Express charges prepaid.

8.75
J. E. EVERHART & CO.
Bell Phone East 1006.
240 BIERCE AVE., DAYTON, OHIO

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VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DEXSON
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
CLEMMENT V. HULL
Attorney at Law
408 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

JOB P. LYON
1211 Walker Bk. bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

BRANTLEY W. DOBBINS
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
840-850 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Apartado 5157, Mexico, D. F., Mexico

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PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed.
C. B. SMITH & CO., 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, Main 866.

BOARD & ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA
ON MAIN LINE—Single room for gentleman; good table; near station and golf links. Box 43, Merion station, Pa.

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

FRONT ROOM, modern home, electricity; private family; board if preferred. Bell phone East 4686.

NOTICES

City of Boston
SPECIAL PRIMARY
WARD 25
Board of Election Commissioners,
100 Summer Street,
Boston, March 21, 1913.

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JOHN B. MARTIN,
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WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

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97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

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FLORISTS

Prompt Delivery

Plants and Cut Flowers

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144 MASS. AVENUE. Tel. B.B. 1068.

Full Display of Easter Flowers and Plants...

Mrs. Alice B. Merrill

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Telephone Brookline 4890

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Developing Southern city, one that will bear the closest inspection and offers an unlimited future growth; firm established ten years, beginning with little or no capital and books now show true valuation of the partnership as \$80,000. As the owner of half interest is withdrawing from partnership he is willing to sell for \$25,000. Person buying will have a position paying salary of \$3000 exclusive of earnings of the firm. No one need apply unless financially able to handle the deal and willing to give references. Address "YOUNG," care The Monitor office, Boston.

GROCERY and BAKERY for sale doing business \$250 per week; one two large schools in city near Boston. Address F. R. GARRETT, 82a Highland ave., Somerville, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

Establishing Household Necessity
Giving premiums to its users. Want representatives in all unassigned territories. Samples and advertisement material furnished free. Sales run from 10c to \$1.00. Every housewife a customer, whom you can sell again and again, for when once used always used. Routes can be established and sub-agents appointed. Profit 150 per cent. Write today for sample and full particulars, and secure the sale of this most wonderful article. Address J. O. BROWN, President, 310 Prospect, S. E., Cleveland, O.

TO SELL a product for household use indispensable to housekeepers and useful to automobile owners; easy to sell and convenient to handle; big commissions and an active person should make good money; sample sent on receipt of 10c in stamps; write for particulars. THE BRYTOL COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

HIGH CLASS stock Salesmen wanted in all sections for an eastern trust company; unusual opportunity for both salesmen and investors. Address R. L. ALLEN, manager, 55 Wall st., New York.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES
A THOROUGH business man and successful sales manager solicits correspondence with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H. Monitor office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
TWO temperate and conscientious young men, now holding positions in clerical capacity want work on large farm. H. L. H. & Hicks av., Flushing, N. Y.

HOME WANTED
HOME WANTED in country for girl, 3 yrs. of age; can be seen by appointment. Apply EMANUEL CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE. Tel. B. B. 5828-W.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"Women Are Hard to Please"
IS REPUTED EVERY DAY AT
Davison-Paxon Stokes Co.

DEPARTMENT STORES

M. Rich & Bros.
Company

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Atlanta (Ga.) Advertising
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ROBERT J. M. FYFE

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CHOICE HAMS AND BACON FOR EASTER
HENNEY EGGS 31c A DOZEN
Mail orders filled

132 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

PORTER'S ENGLISH STYLE BACON

WILL PLEASE YOU—DELICIOUS FLAVOR
CUT THIN FROM WIDE STRIPS

151 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, NEAR SOUTH STATION



WITHIN A MINUTE'S WALK OF SOUTH STATION
CHARLES W. SHARP
HIGH GRADE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Cleanliness, Quality and Value
Telephone 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

Easter Candies and Novelties
The Candy Shop Where Quality is Never Lower

High grade manufactured second, 2 lbs. for... 25c
Butter Scotch Wafers, 2 lbs. for... 25c
The Best Cream Caramel in Boston... 25c
6 varieties... 40c
Marshmallows Belmonts... 25c
Chocolate Chips... 10c
Our Old Fashioned Chocolates... 17c
Bulk Chocolates from... 20c to 80c
Fruit and Nut French Souffle... 25c
Fancy Hard Candy, regular 100c... 15c
Chocolate Peppermints... 15c
Assorted Jelly Eggs... 15c
Assorted Jelly Drops... 15c
5-lb. boxes, original packages... 15c

Our Louise Line. Try it once... 80c
Our Sunday Candy... 39c
Our Saturday Special... 29c
Fancy boxes, special design for Easter from... 10c to 5.00
Best Granulated Sugar... 45c a lb.

81 PORTLAND STREET

THE CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FINEST TRADE FOR 50 YEARS HAS ENABLED US TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR BUTTER AND EGGS
H. A. HOVEY & CO.
32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
E. A. HARRIS Prop.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

THE REV. MR. LOWRIE TO LECTURE
 "Constantine the Great—The Transformation from Paganism to Christianity" is announced as the subject of a special lecture to be given by the Rev. Walter Lowrie of Rome in the Boston public library, Monday, April 7, at 4 p. m. under the auspices of the Archeological Institute of America.

will be held in Boston June 12, 1913, where claimants may show cause why the money should not be transferred to the Commonwealth.

test cases. Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other societies have registered complaints at the apparent non-enforcement of the Webb law.

Thursday night the Master Plumbers Association of this town, Reading and Melrose refused a request from the Plumbers Union for an increase in wages of 40 cents a day

marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Activities in Financial and Industrial World

LEAD COMPANY REPORT SHOWS FAIRLY WELL

Earnings Curtailed by Reason of Downward Flaxseed Market, Although Tonnage Handled Was Largest in History

MAINTENANCE COSTS

NEW YORK—Statement of National Lead Company for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last shows net earnings of \$2,492,232, and a balance, after the 7 per cent preferred dividends calling for \$1,705,732, equal to 3.8 per cent on outstanding common stock, against 3.5 per cent on the common for the year previous.

From the viewpoint of tonnage National Lead's 1912 year was the largest in its history, but there were several unusual developments that prevented this large tonnage from producing increased profits. The first was the constant downward trend in price of flaxseed and the consequent depression in the price of linseed oil.

While lower price of oil stimulates demand for white lead, eventually resulting in a larger business and profits, yet while the decline is taking place the price of white lead, especially in a business as competitive as that of National Lead's discounts the decline in oil prices. The decline in pig lead values also during the late fall necessitated heavy writings off of stocks. The company now carries its pig lead at about 4 cents a pound and this year show profits on the oil and lead branches of the business commensurate with tonnages handled.

As far as net results go, 1912 ran very close to 1911, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year ended Dec. 31—	Net earnings	Preferred dividends
1912	\$2,492,232	\$1,705,732
1911	2,447,347	1,705,732
1910	2,208,202	1,705,732
1909	2,903,419	1,705,732
1908	2,002,752	1,705,732
1907	2,042,245	1,705,732
1906	2,400,652	1,306,744

Earn. Pd. on com. stock	Earn. Pd. on com. stock
1912	3.8%
1911	3.5%
1910	3.5%
1909	4.3%
1908	4.3%
1907	4.3%
1906	6.2%

*Outstanding common increased \$20,655,400. Preferred stock increased from \$12,000,000 to \$20,715,000 and common from \$12,000,000 to \$20,715,000.

On Dec. 31 last working capital totaled \$11,208,821, or approximately the same as a year previous. During the year there was expended \$613,971 for maintenance and repairs, compared with \$627,916 a year previous. Since W. W. Lawrence's accession to the head of National Lead Company, the work of bringing the various plants up to a high point of business efficiency has steadily progressed. The following table, showing increase in maintenance and repair expenses during the last three years, is the result of the new policy: 1912, \$614,971; 1911, \$627,916; 1910, \$409,041; 1909, \$325,339; 1908, \$236,192; 1907, \$227,180; 1906, \$188,417.

During the last seven years maintenance and repair charges have totaled \$2,626,056, while at the rate of these charges for the last two years, National Lead Company is placing its plant at the rate of once every 13 years.

The annual statement which is the most complete the company has ever issued, goes into detail concerning efforts the corporation has made to add to comfort and well being of its employees.

Stockholders as of Dec. 31 last total 6534, compared with 7281 in 1911. Number of women stockholders was 3227, compared with 3050 a year previous, an increase from 45 per cent to 49 per cent of total.

ALLIS-CHALMERS REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—The reorganization committee of the Allis-Chalmers Company, of which James N. Wallace is chairman, gives notice that the properties of the company having been purchased on behalf of the committee, and the sale having been duly confirmed by the court, the new company, which has been fully organized, will take over the properties and begin operations at an early date.

The committee also gives notice to the holders of certificates of deposit for the preferred and common stock that, pursuant to the terms of the reorganization plan, it has called for the payment of the balance due on the assessments levied under the plan. On the preferred stock \$4 a share is payable on or before May 15. On the common \$2 a share is payable on each of the above dates. Payments are to be made at the Central Trust Company and certificates of deposit must be presented at the time to be received.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR LOAN

PHILADELPHIA—According to the Public Ledger, New York capitalists, together with local interests, comprising a syndicate for the purpose, made the offer to loan the city of Philadelphia \$50,000,000 in an issue of 5 per cent 50-year bonds with the municipal water works as collateral.

This proposal it is added was made as the shortest cut to financing the proposed Broad street subway and other transit plans.

RESTORATION OF PEACE WILL IMPROVE EARNINGS

National Railways of Mexico Laboring Under Various Handicaps as Result of Revolutions—Operations for First Two Months of Calendar Year

NEW YORK—While final figures with respect to all items have not been received, sufficient data have come to hand regarding the operations of the National Railways of Mexico for January and February to make possible an intelligent idea as to the conditions prevailing during those two months and the returns which the management was able to make.

It will be recalled that during the first month of 1913 it had to contend with a strike of its machinists. This was in effect for about a week or ten days. Of course, for some time after the settlement normal traffic conditions did not prevail. The same was true with respect to the company's equipment, which could not be kept in the same degree of repair during the strike as before.

In addition to this special condition, which affected earnings in other ways than those already indicated, the management was obliged to contend with the same disturbed political conditions that had prevailed for many months. Several hundred miles of its lines were out of operation altogether, while the movement of traffic on other divisions was more or less seriously interrupted. In view of these facts, the loss of \$723,000 in the gross earnings for the month, in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year, was not at all surprising. The company was able to cut down its operating expenses to the extent of \$313,300, thereby making the decrease in the net only \$410,000.

In February again another decidedly adverse condition had to be contended with, in addition to the disturbances in many sections of the country. Reference is made to the siege in Mexico City, which lasted eight or ten days. This, of course, made impossible the movement of traffic in and out of that center. It is unnecessary to say also that the state of affairs there had its effect upon business throughout the country. Traffic and operating conditions on some of the outlying divisions were no better in February than they were in January. All three of the northern gateways, namely at El Paso, Eagle Pass and Laredo, were out of commission. They are yet for that matter, according to the latest advices received here. In making a comparison between the returns for February of this year and those for the second month in 1912, it should be borne

in mind that there was an extra day a year ago.

The decrease as shown by the official figures was \$300,000. The earnings for the 28 days of 1913 were at the rate of about \$150,000 a day. Consequently, if there had been the same number of days in the month this year as there were last year the decrease for the month would have been only \$240,000. The fourth week reflected a decrease of only \$36,400. The earnings for that period were also at the rate of about \$150,000 a day. On the basis of an equal number of days for that period of this year and last year there would have been an increase of nearly \$114,000, instead of the small decrease. All things considered, these exhibits are regarded as very creditable and in reality only slight indications of what the company could have shown with peace and order prevailing throughout the country.

Reverting to the statement of gross and net earnings for January and for the seven months of the fiscal period ended with that month, it is gratifying to note that the decrease in the gross earnings for the latter period was only \$338,000, or about one half the loss for the single month of January. This shows the excellent returns it was possible to make during the first six months of the year, in spite of the political disturbances.

The increase in the operating expenses of \$1,401,000 for the seven months was due almost altogether directly and indirectly to the various revolutions that have been in progress since November a year ago. Repeatedly have the tracks of the company been torn up at various points, and bridges and equipment burned or otherwise destroyed. This has affected earnings adversely in various ways. Not only has it been necessary to replace equipment, trackage and bridges, but the movement of traffic has been long deferred in some cases and the same results from employees have not been possible that could be easily obtained under normal conditions.

Those best informed are confident that with peace and order prevailing it would be possible within a very short time to make highly satisfactory exhibits both as to gross and net receipts. This was fully shown after the close of the Madero revolution. As already indicated, the earnings that have been made fully prove what could have been accomplished if the management had not been handicapped.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS CONTINUE ON LARGE SCALE

NEW YORK—Business in all lines continues to hold up well and manufacturing plants are operating to full capacity. However, there continues to exist hesitancy on the part of consumers to make commitments for future delivery. The steel trade, so far as operations are concerned, is booming, with United States steel and independent shipping more material than at any time in their history. But orders continue to run from 10 percent to 15 percent below shipments.

Demand for steel is urgent and consumers are paying fancy premiums for material for immediate delivery. In this connection, however, it will not be many months before production catches up with shipments if orders continue to run below production. Mills and blast furnaces are operating up to practically maximum capacity and little if any increase in production can be expected from now on.

Census of opinion on this side is

that the industrial boom under way in Germany for the last four or five years has culminated. This should have very little effect on industrial progress in the United States unless Germany attempts to find a market for its products in this country. Imports of steel might be facilitated by a drastic revision of the duties on American steel products.

The petroleum industry continues to expand and earnings of various oil companies are large. There is a heavy demand for bituminous coal, but margin of profit appears to be small. General electric and Westinghouse are doing the largest business in their history. The leather business also shows improvement and locomotive and car companies are booked months ahead.

The situation could not be better from the standpoint of operations, and according to the best judges, there is no reason why the present period of prosperity should not be lasting.

SPECIFICATIONS IN STEEL HEAVY

CLEVELAND—The Iron Trade Review says: Specifications against contracts in most lines of finished steel products continue to exceed mill tonnages by a broad margin and buyers of hot rolled material are placing orders for delivery during the second half of this year. A number of anxious consumers have manifested interest in 1914 delivery. Several agricultural interests have bought additional material for this year, but little or no buying is reported for the year beginning July 1.

The pig iron market has been more active. Sheets continue in good demand, and reports of price shading are denied. The wire market is quiet, and no activity is expected until jobbers' stocks are liquidated. The coke market is quiet. The scrap market is quiet and weak.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM, LTD.

NEW YORK—Mexican Petroleum earnings were based on average delivery in 1912 of about 24,000 barrels per day. February deliveries were about 34,000 per day, while existing contracts call for 37,000 per day. The bulk of new construction and improvement work is completed and Mexican Petroleum will be able to increase deliveries without proportionate increase in costs.

CAPITAL INCREASE RATIFIED

NEW YORK—As a special meeting of stockholders of the Gulf Oil Corporation the proposed increase in the capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$60,000,000 was ratified.

DESTINY OF THE VIRGINIAN

NEW YORK—An eastern railroad official believes that in not more than a twelvemonth, Virginia Railway will pass into active control of the Vanderbilts. He says:

"The most logical direction for Virginia in seeking a new outlet would be some point on the lakes. The Vanderbilts realize what a large competitor Virginia might become and how immensely valuable it would be as part of their own system."

"The Rogers estate has never been anxious to permanently shoulder the burden of operating and developing the property. That responsibility was considerably lightened by financial reconstruction last year, which released back to the estate \$10,000,000 in miscellaneous securities pledged by H. H. Rogers as part collateral under \$17,000,000 Tidewater Construction Company notes. "Physical linking up could be easily effected through Lake Shore which, by its purchase of Hocking Valley's controlling interest in Toledo & Ohio Central and half interest in Kanawha & Michigan, acquired trackage facilities into Gauley, West Virginia, just across the river from the inland terminus of the Virginian."

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY

NEW YORK—Net earnings of Third Avenue Railway for first two months of the current year showed an increase of \$124,000 over the corresponding period last year.

WESTERN TRACT OF TIMBER LAND BRINGS \$4,000,000

Development of Property by New Owner to Begin with Building of Railroad 26 Miles

PORTLAND, Ore.—For title to 102,000 acres of land in eastern Linn county, containing 4,000,000 feet of yellow fir timber, Porter Brothers, railroad contractors have agreed to pay \$4,000,000 to the Oregon & Western Colonization Company, which intends to begin immediate development of the property by building a railroad to it from Albany, 26 miles away, and by erecting two sawmills on the south fork of the Santiam river, which runs through it.

This sale disposes of all the property held by the company west of the Cascade mountains. They still have 95,000 acres of timber and approximately 500,000 acres of range and farm land east of the mountains, all of which was a part of the 800,000 acres military wagon road grant, which they bought about three years ago.

Now that the greater part of their timber property is sold the company, it is said, will devote their attention exclusively to settling the remaining farm land, which will be sold in tracts of 80 and 160 acres.

Porter Brothers propose to cut the timber on their newly acquired land as fast as it can be hauled away. Some of it will be logged and brought to Portland to be cut, but much of it will be worked into lumber right on the ground. For this purpose at least two sawmills of large capacity will have to be built.

The location of the property is between the Willamette meridian, which forms the western border and the crest of the Cascade range, which forms the eastern border. It is 12 miles wide, but includes only every alternate section. The remaining sections are owned by various interests.

NAVAL STORES

Because of the continued demoralization of the leading turpentine markets, due to unabated unloading of the stocks of the so-called "naval stores trust," New York operators are still unable to make more than a nominal quotation for the spirits at 40¢/lb. No sales were effected here yesterday.

Rosin—Merely nominal figures are quoted for the various grades of this turpentine derivative as business is at a standstill in the local market in consequence of the unsettled conditions prevailing in all centers since the suspension of the American Naval Stores Company, which is scheduled to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors at a meeting of the latter to be held today. After a sale of this company's holdings has been arranged, it is expected that prices will again be fixed on a firm basis. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.30, Gen Sam \$6.40, graded B \$6.40, D \$6.50, E \$6.55, F \$6.50, G \$6.65, H \$6.75, I \$6.95, K \$7.35, M \$7.65, N \$7.95, W \$8.30, VV \$8.50.

Tar and pitch—A moderate buying movement continues to be noted in tar which is being taken at \$0, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirits not quoted. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$3; soft, \$4; virgin, \$4.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 29s. rd.; rosin, common, steady at 14s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 28s. 7d. Rosin American standard quiet at 14s.; fine steady at 20s.

SAVANNAH—Turpentine spirits firm at 37c. Sales 82, receipts 151, stock 14,994. Rosin firm. Sales 84, receipts 633, stock 108,652. Prices: WW, \$7.40; WG, \$7; N, \$6.75; M, \$6.50; K, \$6.25; L, \$6.25; H, \$5.15; G, \$5.10; F, \$5; E, \$4.90; D, \$4.90; B, \$4.90.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY

NEW YORK—The Electric Storage Battery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912, as follows:

	1912	1911
Gross sales	\$1,330,150	\$566,736
Operating expenses	512,335	30,648
Net earnings	1,027,815	22,019
Other income	101,444	125,417
Total income	1,129,259	138,320
Dividends	649,584	138,320
Surplus	479,675	0
Previous surplus	3,318,090	613,544
Total surplus	3,797,765	475,215
Admits, and dep. U. S. Motor Co securities	937,970	937,971
Final surplus	2,859,795	462,656

AMERICAN WOOLEN

In speaking of conditions in the woolen trade, President Wood of the American Woollen Company says: "The situation so far as booking orders is concerned is very satisfactory. The congestion of goods in process of manufacture by the garment manufacturers due to the strike interferes somewhat with their accepting the heavyweight goods in volume, and in turn this affects the mills, who only manufacture on actual requirements, which it is obvious is the only safe policy that can be pursued, in view of the uncertainty of the tariff situation."

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

NEW YORK—The issue of \$10,000,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company two year 5 per cent secured gold notes, recently purchased by Speyer & Co., has been approved by the public utilities commission of Kansas.

SEVEN MONTHS' EARNINGS OF THE ST. PAUL

Surplus Over Requirements for Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends Equals More Than Seven Per Cent on Common

JANUARY OPERATIONS

During the seven months ended Jan. 31 last the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway system earned a surplus over requirements for charges and preferred stock dividends equal to 7.00 per cent on the \$115,946,000 common stock outstanding in the hands of the public. This is at the annual rate of 12 1/2 per cent on the junior issue. From this it is apparent that little or no difficulty will be experienced in the current fiscal period in paying the present 5 per cent dividend. It is significant that the full dividend should have been earned in the seven months with more than 2 per cent to spare. Whether or not it will be increased at the July meeting depends largely upon conditions at that time and the outlook for the future.

According to President Earling, however, the road is promised a very liberal volume of tonnage for many months to come and therefore it would seem safe to predict that earnings will more than hold their own for the remainder of the current calendar year.

Earnings of the St. Paul and the Puget Sound lines in January were consolidated and a comparison made with the combined returns of the year previous. This is the result of the uniting of the two properties a short time ago. For the month there was a gain of more than \$2,000,000 in gross and of about \$1,500,000 in net, and for the seven months ended Jan. 31 last the combined operating results showed an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 in gross and over \$7,800,000 in net as compared with a year ago.

Following are the actual consolidated operating results of the entire St. Paul system for January and the seven months ended Jan. 31 last:

	January	7 months
Operating revenues	\$7,350,574	\$38,494,023
Operating expenses	5,284,754	30,948,222
Net revenue	2,065,820	21,545,801
Interest outside ops.	6,400	241,992
Total net revenue	2,059,420	21,303,809
Taxes	316,900	2,230,168
Operating income	1,742,520	19,073,641
Charges	923,782	6,466,829
Surplus	\$820,048	\$12,606,812

Owing to the more favorable operating conditions that prevailed during January this year the St. Paul system was able to reduce its operating ratio to gross revenues by a very substantial margin, it having been 71.82 per cent or a decrease of 15.77 per cent, while including taxes the ratio was 76.00 per cent, or a reduction of 18.97 per cent from January last year. For the seven months the percentage was 63.18, a decrease of 7.84 and including taxes 66.98, a decrease of 8.95.

The detailed operating costs for January and the seven months shows substantial increases in maintenance allowances while only nominal charges are to be noted in transportation costs. The increase in total maintenance for the month amounted to about \$450,000 and for the seven months over \$1,500,000. The increase in transportation cost for the month was \$237,545 and for the seven months \$1,692,051. Considering that the amount of gross business handled in January was \$2,000,000 greater than in the same month a year ago and for the seven months nearly \$10,000,000 more, the changes in transportation costs were comparatively small.

Of the total gross business handled by the St. Paul system during the seven months ended Jan. 31 last \$46,287,318 was contributed by the St. Paul proper and about \$11,500,000 by the Puget Sound. Of the total net the former road contributed about \$13,700,000 and the latter \$5,500,000, while of the total surplus over estimated interest charges for the period St. Paul proper furnished about \$8,200,000 and the Puget Sound \$4,400,000.

Nearly all of the increase in transportation costs by the St. Paul system during the seven months ended Jan. 31 last resulted from higher wages paid to employees, there having been an increase in this respect of more than \$1,200,000 as compared with the same period a year ago. This increase, however, did not result from higher wages paid but from the largely increased volume of business.

That the Puget sound has given an excellent account of itself thus far in the current fiscal period is shown from the fact that gross revenues thus far have been at the rate of about \$12,000 per mile. For a comparatively new railroad this is an excellent record.

STOCK MEN FORM COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO—Articles of incorporation of the San Joaquin Land & Cattle Company have been filed with the county clerk. The company is capitalized for \$10,000,000, of which \$500,000 already has been subscribed. The purpose is to raise and sell livestock and engage in a general ranching business.

GOING TO PANAMA

Charles L. Ayling of Baker, Ayling & Co. and Roland O. Lamb leave Boston Saturday on the new United Fruit liner Pastores for a month's vacation in Panama and Costa Rica.

ARMATURE INSULATION



TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

HORN FIBRE

In Sheets or Rolls. Samples and Test Report on Request

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO., Ellmers, Del., Chicago, Ill.

WORLD TRADE IS AHEAD OF MONEY SUPPLY

NEW YORK—Financiers have realized for two or three years that gold inflation is a thing of the past; that the world's trade expansion has outrun its money supply and that, with all their efforts to prevent it, business is steadily drifting toward a condition wherein a gold shortage may force a world-wide contraction of trade similar, so far as it can be under changed conditions, to that which began in 1865.

The following comparison of world's stock of gold money, both in and out of the banks, with total domestic exports of all leading commercial nations, shows how inadequate the gold supply has become:

	World's supply of gold money	Domestic exports commercial nations
1912	\$7,861,409,800	\$13,597,700,000
1911	7,402,796,200	12,546,500,000
1910	7,159,829,500	11,960,300,000
1909	6,901,072,200	10,831,000,000
1908	6,650,473,300	9,922,800,000
1907	6,462,641,300	10,816,400,000
1906	6,178,071,300	10,284,200,000
1905	5,747,286,800	8,649,000,000
1904	5,558,272,500	8,325,200,000
1903	5,373,927,600	7,843,000,000
1902	4,213,139,000	5,214,300,000
1901	4,112,330,700	5,353,400,000
1900	3,940,934,700	5,922,480,000

Gold Com. per \$100 price of exp. index	Gold Com. per \$100 price of exp. index
1912	56.34
1911	56.79
1910	56.81
1909	56.81
1908	56.81
1907	56.81
1906	56.81
1905	56.81
1904	56.81
1903	56.81
1902	56.81
1901	56.81
1900	56.81
1899	56.81
1898	56.81
1897	56.81
1896	56.81
1895	56.81
1894	56.81
1893	56.81
1892	56.81
1891	56.81
1890	56.81
1889	56.81
1888	56.81
1887	56.81
1886	56.81
1885	56.81
1884	56.81
1883	56.81
1882	56.81
1881	56.81
1880	56.81
1879	56.81
1878	56.81
1877	56.81
1876	56.81
1875	56.81
1874	56.81
1873	56.81
1872	56.81
1871	56.81
1870	56.81

Latest Commercial Developments and Investment News

STABILITY OF COMMERCE IS TO BE GAINED

Many Advantages to Accrue from the Opening of the Panama Canal to Navigation — Much Saving of Time and Money

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

NEW YORK—One of the largest exporters of American goods of all descriptions, speaking of the evolution in commerce and trade, says reorganization of trade routes made almost certain by the Panama canal, will be world-wide in effect. "One of the first results," he says, "will be lowering of freight rates, and this will have a secondary result of making it possible to move a class of freight that cannot now pay long distance rates. This in time will create a demand for more and larger steamships. Such statement is no hypothetical theorem; it is merely a repetition of the result of the diversion of trade from the Cape route through the Suez canal.

"In the case of the Panama canal, the saving of time is even more interesting. From New York to Yokohama by the Horn is 17,700 miles; by Panama canal it is 9,800 miles, a clear gain of 7,900 miles. From New York to Australian ports the saving will be 3,000 miles, to Hong Kong 8,700 miles. A person not gifted with prescience cannot predict the effects of the changes in trade routes due to the opening of the canal. Whether Philadelphia will gain more or less than Baltimore, or San Diego more or less than Los Angeles are questions that may better be answered in 10 years from now. This much can be said offhand, however, Peru and Chile will be very near to New Orleans and other gulf ports, and it will be the fault of American merchants if American trade between South American states and the United States does not grow by leaps and bounds.

"All water routes between the Atlantic and the Pacific will be shortened from three to six weeks, and nothing but stupidity or carefully planned mismanagement can hinder much of the trade that now goes eastward to the Orient from switching about and going in a westerly direction. But the real measure of advantage is neither a question of miles saved, nor of days gained, nor yet of money saved in freight rates. It must be sought in stability of commerce and increment of credit.

"The line of least commercial resistance having been once discovered and established, cannot readily be changed. It, therefore, means stability, and stability is financial confidence."

COTTON DROPS ON GINNING REPORT

The cotton market declined following the issuance of the government's first report, showing the amount of cotton ginned as 14,076,430 bales. In the early afternoon March option was off 5 points from the previous day's close, May 6 points, July 8 and October 7. Trading however was very dull and without feature.

The striking feature of the ginning report and one on which bulls lay emphasis was the large number of bales included in the total amount, 605,704 bales, which was 49,428 bales larger than last in 1912, the year of the big crop.

A cold wave is predicted in the South which will probably prevent rainfall in the central and western sections.

SYRACUSE LIGHTING COMPANY

ALBANY—The Syracuse Lighting Company has filed an application with the public service commission of the second district, requesting authority to issue \$239,000 of its extension and improvement 6 per cent 10-year gold bonds under a mortgage for \$1,500,000, heretofore authorized by the commission.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain and colder tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder; brisk to high south to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain and colder tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder; brisk to high south to west winds.

Low pressure this morning is central in northern Ohio and the depression over spreads the lake region in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. It is attended by rain and followed by fair and much colder weather with zero temperatures south to Colorado. The temperature continued high on the Atlantic slope.

Storm warnings were sent out this morning as follows: Hatteras to Eastport, severe storm in central and lower Michigan. The center will move northward down the St. Lawrence valley, accompanied by high south shifting to west winds with rain and decidedly colder weather.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
5 a. m. 59.12 noon 68
Average temperature yesterday, 48.25-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
Washington 70 Portland, Me. 46
New York 58 Albany 56
Savannah 62 Pittsburgh 70
Buffalo 62 Des Moines 50
Kansas City 52 Chicago 50
Philadelphia 60 St. Louis 48
Jacksonville 50
San Francisco 52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:46 High water
Sun sets 5:57 10:17 a.m., 10:43 p.m.
Length of day, 12:11

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Lillie from Sosua with 22,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Co.
Str City of Augusta from Savannah with 173 bxs oranges.
Str Amsteldyk from Copenhagen.
Str Juniata from Norfolk with 101 bskts parsley, 81 cts potatoes, 765 bgs peanuts, 25 bbls spinach.
Str Grecian has 14 pkgs parsley, 50 pkgs dandelions.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 2076 bbls 5 bxs, cranberries 35 bbls, strawberries 295 cts, Florida oranges 3081 bxs, California oranges 2724 bxs, bananas 22,600 stems, pineapples 140 cts, dates 100 bxs, peanuts 765 bgs, potatoes 15,089 bush, onions 5862 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1028 pkgs; last year 1807 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents, \$4.65@5.55, winter patents \$5.15@5.40, Kansas in sacks \$4.20@4.90, winter straights \$4.90@5.25, winter clears \$4.75@4.90, spring clears in sacks \$3.65@4.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$21.50, winter bran \$22.15@22.65, red dog \$28.50, middlings \$22.25@25.50, cottonseed meal \$31, mixed feed \$22.50@26.50.
Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 61c, No. 3 yellow 60c, yellow 59½c, ship No. 2 yellow 60½@61c, No. 3 yellow 59½@60c, yellow 58½@59c.
Hay—No. 1 \$21@22, No. 2 \$18@19, No. 3 \$15, stock, \$12.50@13.50.
Straw—Oat \$12, rye \$20.50@21.
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 40½c, No. 2 clipped white 39½c, No. 3 clipped white 38c, ship fancy 40 lbs 40½c, fancy 38 lbs 39½@40c, reg 38 lbs 39c@39½c, reg 36 lbs 38½@39c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 24@25c, eastern extra 21@23c, western best 20@21c.
Butter—Northern creamery 36@37c, western best 36c.
Beans—Pea choice per bu \$2.40@2.45, California small white \$3.30@3.35, yellow eyes best \$2.45@2.60, red kidneys \$2.50.
Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.15@1.16, granulated \$3.20@3.25, bolted \$3.15@3.20.
Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12½, rendered, 14½; loose, raw leaf, 13c.
Onions—Native, per bu box, 65@75c; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag 65@75c; Spanish, per case, \$2.10@2.35; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, 65@75c.
Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag \$1.15@1.25; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.15@1.25.
Apples—Per bbl, \$150@3.50.
Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$9.50@10.50 (late varieties); per crate, \$3@3.50.
Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotation: Crystal dominoes, 7.10c; loaf tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.40c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; granulated, 5-lb bags and under 4.55@4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.30c; Empire A, 4.25c; extra C's, 4@4.20; yellow C's 3.75@3.85c.
Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.65; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65@4.90.

Boston Receipts
Today 1971 bbs 770 bxs 136,961 lbs butter, 169 bxs cheese, 3181 cs eggs; 1912, 2358 bbs 820 bxs 139,457 lbs butter, 82 bxs cheese, 3070 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 4431 pkgs butter, 1417 bxs cheese, 12,714 cs eggs; 1912, 5801 pkgs butter, 800 bxs cheese, 14,254 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST LOUIS, March 20—Egg mkt stdy at 16½c.
CHICAGO, March 20—Buttr stdy, ex 35, No 1 pkg stk 23½, rect 4768; eggs firm and higher, lats 17½, ordinary lats 16½, rect 12,058.
Liverpool Cheese
Canadian, new white 63.6; new colored 64.

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Today, 4431 pkgs butter, 1417 bxs cheese, 12,714 cs eggs; 1912, 5801 pkgs butter, 800 bxs cheese, 14,254 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST LOUIS, March 20—Egg mkt stdy at 16½c.
CHICAGO, March 20—Buttr stdy, ex 35, No 1 pkg stk 23½, rect 4768; eggs firm and higher, lats 17½, ordinary lats 16½, rect 12,058.
Liverpool Cheese
Canadian, new white 63.6; new colored 64.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

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Canadian, new white 63.6; new colored 64.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

WILL RELIEVE CONGESTION

NEW YORK—Extensive plans are being made by the New York Central system to relieve traffic congestion at Albany by construction of new tracks and another bridge across the Hudson river, eight miles south of Albany. Ten million dollars will be spent for this purpose.

For many years officials of the railroad have found conditions at Albany troublesome because of the congestion of freight on the Central tracks and especially because passenger train operation was interfered with on the main line.

The steps that will be taken to relieve conditions there were described by Ira A. Pierce, vice-president of the company and head of its law department. Under the scheme devised, freight trains, instead of making the right angle at Albany over the old main line, will be diverted to the new tracks and will "butt the corners" connecting with the West Shore.

In this way the Central will be able to bring freight from western points to this city without sending it through Albany. It also will be able to send freight directly eastward through Massachusetts by a new connection that is to be made with the Boston & Albany, so it can receive freight from the West Shore.

DIVIDENDS

Farr Alpaca Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable April 2, to stock of record March 26.
The French Bros. of Cincinnati declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1.
National Bank of Commerce declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The United States Printing Company of Cincinnati has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 17-16 per cent, payable April 1.
Proctor & Gamble declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The directors of the National Shawmut Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.
The directors of the South End National Bank have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.
The American Rolling Mill Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 21)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:
Bluefield, W. Va.—Mr. Aaron; U. S. Chicago—John A. Putnam of A. A. Putnam & Co.; U. S. Chicago—Stanley Longmire of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Chicago—F. E. Hansell of F. E. Hansell & Co.; U. S. Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—E. F. McDermott and Mr. Connolly of National Cloak & Suit Co.; Brewster.
New York—T. W. Downing; Essex. Wheeling, W. Va.—H. I. Bond of Cumberland City Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Peter Allison of Davies & Co. Ltd.; Tour.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information Bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

AUCTION SALE

OF COTTON MILLS

Announcement is made that on Monday, March 31, at 2 p. m., the real estate and water power, machinery and mechanical equipment of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, will be disposed of by auction.

The sale will be made by J. E. Conant & Co. of Lowell, and will take place on the premises, Canal street, Lawrence.

This sale presents an unusual opportunity for a paper mill, a rubber plant, a bleachery, a dyeing and finishing works, a wool scouring plant or any industry requiring practically unlimited water.

There are 1496 horsepower of permanent waterpower for every day of the year around, at a cost of only \$2 per horsepower per year. An illustrated, descriptive catalogue in detail of the property may be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Rate Due Bid Asked

Am Locomo. 5 Oct 1.13 90½ 90½

Am Locomo. 3 Oct 1.14 98½ 98½

Am Locomo. 5 July 1.16 98½ 98½

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD TEAM MUST DEPEND ON NEW PLAYERS

Capt. D. J. P. Wingate in Fore-cast for Crimson Says Much Depends Upon How Inexperienced Material Develops

FEW VETERANS OUT

Harvard's varsity baseball prospects for 1913 are a rather uncertain quantity, according to Capt. D. J. P. Wingate. At the request of the Harvard Crimson, Captain Wingate has written the following forecast, which appears in today's edition of the Harvard daily:

"At this stage of the baseball season it seems that lack of experience is the main difficulty confronting the baseball team this year. The class of 1913 supplies the squad with one man who has had two years' experience on the varsity squad and three who won their letters last season. No one of these four was a regular last year. The junior class has two regulars and three from the second team of last season, while the rest of the squad is made up of players whose experience is confined to school or freshman baseball.

"Because of this lack of experienced material, the prospects for a successful baseball team must be considered uncertain. It is a question now whether or not the men retained can absorb enough baseball knowledge in the early season games and from the coaching of Dr. Sexton to bring the team successfully through the important games of the long schedule.

"As an attempt to supply game experience to the candidates out for the team, the fall practice last year was confined to actual practice games, and there is every reason to believe that the result was beneficial; the fall practice was the best ever held at the university. As a result of it and of one out this spring, the squad has been reduced to working size, and the cage work is consequently producing better results than has been the case in past years. Another feature of the work this year is the fact that no men on probation are allowed in the cage, and that, of course, has helped to put the squad down to such numbers as can be handled well in the limited room afforded by the baseball cage.

"This year's squad, as far as practice goes, is far ahead of teams of past years at the corresponding time. The success of a college baseball team, as was illustrated last year by the university team, lies largely in the batteries. Consequently most attention has been put on the pitchers and catchers. Here again experience is lacking. Felton has pitched only a few games of one season; Hardy has pitched a few games in each of the past two seasons; Frye's experience was gained on his freshman team and at Exeter, where he played three years, and Hitchcock has worked in only one or two games since entering college.

"For the position of catcher, the candidates are Young, a regular, three years ago, and a substitute to Reeves last year; Osborne, the second team catcher last year, and Clark, who has been shifted from first base where he played regularly last season.

"The candidates for the infield are Ayres, Phillips, Nelson and West of last year's freshman team; Captain Wingate, Harvey, Griffiths and Halligan, all of the junior class and Tomes, Winter and Dillon of the senior class. Of these men only two were on the university squad last year.

"For the outfield there are Curtis, Randall, Alsop, Gannett, Hardwick and Millholland. Of these, three played on the freshman team last year and two on the second team. A cut in the fielding candidates will be made within a few days, although this cut will affect but a few men as there are but 18 fielding candidates retained on the present squad."

AMHERST NAMES FOOTBALL DATES

AMHERST, Mass.—With several changes appearing in it the Amherst football schedule for next fall has been announced. The most important change is the substitution of Wesleyan for Harvard. This comes as the result of a movement to arrange a triangular championship with Wesleyan and Williams instead of playing with larger universities out of Amherst's class. Dartmouth remains as the only big university team on the schedule. There are four home games, as compared with six last year. The schedule:

Sept. 27, Rhode Island State at Amherst.
Oct. 4, Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; 11, Y. M. C. A. College at Amherst; 18, Trinity at Hartford; 25, Wesleyan at Middletown.
Nov. 1, Dartmouth at Amherst; 8, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Amherst; 15, Williams at Williamstown.

YALE MAN WINS CLEMENS' MEDAL
NEW YORK.—Frank W. Tuttle of Yale carried off the Clemens' Medal in the open novice fencing tournament held at Columbia University Thursday night. S. A. Cook of Yale was second best, losing only to Tuttle in the final round robin series. Eight men were entered in the tournament, representing Yale, Columbia and several of the local fencing clubs. The foilsmen showed surprisingly good form for the novice class and several of the final bouts were well contested. Dr. Clemens presented the medal to the winner.

Crimson Baseball Leader Who Has But Few Veterans With Which to Build Nine



CAPT. DANA J. P. WINGATE '14
Harvard varsity baseball team

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY STARS ARE CONFIDENT

Captains of Both Visiting Teams Scheduled to Meet in Arena Feel Sure of Victory

Local hockey followers who have been waiting for the professional hockey games to start at the Boston Arena will have their chance to witness the sport of paid players tomorrow night when the Tecumsehs of Toronto meet the New Glasgow of Nova Scotia. The local series between these two rival leagues will be for a purse and it will also settle the subject of superiority between them.

Tomorrow night's contest between the two will be fast according to the letters which each team has sent the Arena management concerning the series and each is determined to win. Chester Gregory, captain and manager of the New Glasgow, states that his aggregation will win easily, while William Nicholson, the leader of the other seven, is just as outspoken as to the ease with which his men expect to beat the Nova Scotian team.

COLUMBIA MEETS LOCALS TONIGHT

Columbia University and the Brookline Swimming Club will meet this evening at the Ocean Pier Baths, Revere, in the first dual swimming contest ever held between representatives of the New York university and the local swimmers. It is expected that in the sprint distances the Brookline swimmers will have a hard time beating Gulman of Columbia, who is considered one of the fastest short-distance men among the college swimmers, and is credited with making the 50-yard dash in 26 seconds. The Columbia team is also strong in the plunge and the 100 yard swim.

Brookline should have little trouble in winning the 220 yard swim, with Nelligan and O'Hearn to represent the club. The local men are also strong on the diving, as Church, New England champion and Jouannet, place winner in the recent Princeton intercollegiate meet are both in perfect form.

AIKEN IS VICTORIOUS AT POLO

AIKEN, S. C.—In the first round of the annual polo tournament for the southern circuit cups Thursday afternoon on the Whitney field, Aiken won from Camden by a score of 13½ to 6½. It was one of the best-played games seen on this field in many years. Owing to recent rains the field was soggy, which made the play slow at times, but it was exceptionally fast during most of the game. They all played well, Perkins and Edwards of Camden exceptionally so, both being very sure on the ball.

JONES AGAIN LOWERS RECORD

ITHACA, N. Y.—Capt. John Paul Jones, the Cornell world's record miler, is lowering his own record every week in practice. Thursday he ran a mile on the board track in 4m. 21.1-58, lowering his own record, made last week, of 4m. 22s. The full Cornell track team leaves today to meet Michigan at Ann Arbor in the last indoor meet of the season.

NEW ORLEANS BEATS DETROIT

NEW ORLEANS.—In a fast game Thursday New Orleans defeated the Detroit Americans, 3 to 1. Howell and Klawitter pitched for Detroit, dividing the innings five to four. Detroit left for Gulfport in the evening and will go to Mobile tomorrow for a series.

PITTSBURGH TO FACE BOSTON IN THIRD OF SERIES

Managers and Players of Both Teams Anxious to Win Vantage Game at Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS.—With both managers and players anxious to take the lead in their ante-season series, the Boston Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals will take the field this afternoon in the third of their games, determined to put up high-class baseball. Pittsburgh won the first game Monday, and the Red Sox tied it up by running away with Wednesday's game, 7 to 2.

Both managers are very uncommunicative regarding the lineups of their teams, especially as regards the battery men. Manager Stahl has Bedient and O'Brien of his veterans ready to go in at a moment and he may give them the chance although he is also anxious to try out some of his recruits. Neither Wagner nor Stahl is expected to play. Manager Clark gave two of his left-handed recruits a chance to show what they could do Wednesday and the result was far from satisfactory. Hendrix, the star of his squad, is not in shape to work in a game as yet so he is rather hard pressed for championship pitching. O'Toole is very apt to get a chance today. The question of third and second base is causing considerable concern as Byrne and Butler have no substitutes anywhere near as strong as they are.

The players were given a fairly good workout in the morning but the afternoon practice had to be given up on account of conditions. Janvyn was given a trial at shortstop in the practice and showed up fairly well. It is expected that both teams will play a number of substitutes today. It will be impossible for either Butler or Byrne to play for Pittsburgh, which will greatly weaken that club.

M. Y. R. A. GIVES SCHEDULE FOR NEXT SEASON

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association was held at Youngs hotel Thursday night, when the election of officers was held as well as the arranging of the schedule for the season.

The result of the election was as follows: President, Charles F. Adams, 2d; vice-president, Byron F. Permar; secretary, A. F. Bliss. Charles F. Adams, 2d, was chosen chairman of the executive committee, the other members being C. K. Small, R. K. Goudy, A. F. Bliss and H. W. Robinson.

There was some discussion about awarding cups for the P and F classes at Manchester, July 5, and in the D, L and X classes at Quincy on the same date. The cups will be awarded. The complete schedule for the season is as follows:

May 30, South Boston Yacht Club at City Point.
June 7, Boston Yacht Club at Marblehead; 14, Boston Yacht Club; 17, Boston Yacht Club, open; Hull; 21, Mosquito fleet; 28, Savin Hill Yacht Club.
July 4, City of Boston, open; City Point; 4, a. m., Boston Yacht Club, open; Marblehead; 5, p. m., Corinthian, open; Marblehead; 5, Manchester Yacht Club, classes P and F; 5, Quincy Yacht Club, classes P and F; 12, Scituate Yacht Club; 20, Scituate Yacht Club.
Aug. 2, Lynn Yacht Club; 3, Lynn Yacht Club, squadron run; 6, Corinthian Yacht Club, midsummer series, and same Aug. 7; 8, 9, Corinthian Yacht Club, annual open; Marblehead; 21, 22 and 23, Boston Yacht Club; 30, Nahant Dory Club.
Sept. 1, Bermuda cup race; 1, Winthrop Yacht Club; 6, Jeffries Point Yacht Club; 20, Hingham Yacht Club.
Oct. 12, Y. R. T. rendezvous.

OFFERS TROPHY FOR SOCCER MEET

NEW YORK.—The secretary of the American Football Association announced Thursday night that at the request of a committee representing the association headed by Dr. G. Manning, president, Commissioner James E. Sullivan has agreed to recommend that a trophy for an international series of soccer football games be offered by the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915.

Mr. Sullivan's consent to the plan was won when the A. A. F. A. officials were able to assure him that not only teams from New York and several other American cities would be sent to San Francisco, but that Australia, Canada and probably England also would send representative teams.

MAINE SCHOOL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

LEWISTON, Me.—Manager O. J. Moulton '14, of the Bates College tennis team is now making arrangements for the second annual interscholastic tennis tournament to be held on the Bates courts the last of May. The tournament last year brought out much good material in the preparatory schools of the state. Cony High of Augusta winning the doubles and Lewiston High the singles. At least 15 schools are now expected to enter the tournament this season and some close matches are promised.

PHILADELPHIA WINS 11 TO 8

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Collins and Baker each got a home run in the game between the Philadelphia Americans and the Nashville team of the Southern league Thursday. Collins' drive came with the bases full in the sixth inning. The visitors got 13 hits off four pitchers and won the game, 11 to 8. The locals got 12 hits off Durning, Wyckoff and Penock, Philadelphia recruit pitchers.

U. OF P. PLAYS OPENING GAME ON SATURDAY

Squad Is in Good Condition for Contest, and Prospects for a Championship Baseball Nine Seem Very Bright

MEET ANNAPOLIS TEAM

PHILADELPHIA.—With the first game of the season tomorrow, the University of Pennsylvania's prospects for a championship baseball team this spring seem very bright. Although the team has been hindered in its outdoor practice, almost all the candidates are in good condition; and with the added practice which this week will give, the team which opposes Annapolis should be one of the strongest which has represented the university in the past decade.

Despite the loss of six of last year's regulars through graduation, enough veterans are left to fill every position except shortstop, where several new men of promising ability are being tried. Captain Inlay will be the team's mainstay in the box this year. With the additional 15 pounds weight which he put on last summer and the experience he has gained during his past years on the team, he should prove the leading pitcher in intercollegiate ranks during the coming season. He has developed more rapidly than any other of the varsity pitchers and is practically ready to go into the box and pitch the best game of his college career.

Sayre, who did such good work in the box during the later part of last season, is probably the most dependable of the varsity pitchers. His sterling performance in the last game at Ann Arbor, when he held Michigan to three scratch hits in nine full innings, marked him as a coming star. His work so far this year has been of the best sort. These two men are the best of the varsity pitchers, with Raudnitz, Lyons and Weede as a capable trio of substitutes.

Coleman, who has shown great possibilities as a pitcher, will not be used there unless necessary, as Coach Thomas considers that his services will be more valuable to the team in the left garden. He is practically sure of his position there. Aside from Coleman, two other men have already proved their right to permanent places on the team. These are Chester Minds, the champion batter of the team, who will play second, and Coryell, who will be found at third.

For position on first a three-cornered contest is being waged with Wallace, captain of the 1915 team, in the lead. But a few days' time may find him displaced by either Peden or McCall, so close is the competition between the three. If McCall loses out at first, Thomas will probably try him in the outfield, as his opportune hitting makes him a valuable man to the team.

For catcher another close struggle is being waged between Gordon, Schwert and Koons. At present it is a toss-up between the three, with two good substitutes assured for the man who finally wins out. Gordon, who won his letter last year, has not been able to get into condition yet, so Schwert and Koons have been doing the bulk of the catching. Schwert, on style and throwing ability, outranks any college catcher of the day, lacking only experience to become a veritable star. Koons, who caught for the freshmen last year, is probably the best hitter of the three, but will nevertheless have to fight hard to win the position. The varsity is better supplied with catchers this year than it has been for many years past.

Shortstop is furnishing Coach Thomas more concern than any of the others. Just at present Martin, Glendenning and Rupert seem to be making the strongest bid for the place. Martin hits, runs bases and fields like a veteran, and will probably find a place on the team, either at shortstop or right field. If Martin goes to the outfield, Glendenning is likely to get first call at short though, besides Rupert, several other men are doing promising work in the infield, especially King, Dize and Simpson.

Two of the outfield positions are practically sure, Coleman in left and Haley in center. For the third place there are six candidates who have shown their worth. There will be a great fight between Martin, McCall, Hess and Armstrong, with Hagan and Scribner of the 1915 team ready to jump into the place at any time.

HIGH MAY NOT COACH WESLEYAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. C. High, the former Brown fullback, who is making his home here, may not coach the Wesleyan football team the coming season, having had salary difficulties with the athletic management of the school. High made a great record there last year, molding a fine team out of the material at hand. The team defeated Brown by a 7 to 6 score. High was a member of the Brown team that defeated Yale, 21 to 0, in 1910. He has several offers under consideration, but to date has not accepted any.

BILLIARD GAME GOES 100 INNINGS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Joseph Wireback of Pittsburgh defeated John Moore of Kansas City Thursday night 50 to 47 in 100 innings of a National Three-Cushion Billiard League game. Moore had a high run of 6 and Wireback one of 5.

BOSTON CLUB IS WINNER IN FIRST REAL CONTEST

Shuts Out University of Georgia in Seven-Inning Game by Score of 6 to 0—At Atlanta Today

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Boston Nationals arrived here this morning for the first of a series of two games with the local team, the first being played today and the second tomorrow. The hardest game yet played is expected to take place and Manager Stallings plans to use his best men.

The team played its first real game of the season at Athens Thursday, it being a seven-inning game with the University of Georgia, and Boston won, 5 to 0.

Both teams played good ball despite the wet field and the slippery ball. They played errorless ball and had the college beaten at the start. Darkness gathered early and Manager Stallings had the game stopped in the seventh inning. It was the first time the Braves have played beyond six innings. The score:

BOSTON												
	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	P.	O.	A.	E.				
McKeechie, L. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maranville, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Titus, r. f.	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeney, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirke, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun, lb.	3	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rariden, c.	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goetz, c.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gervais, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Devogt, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	6	8	9	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA												

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

	A	B	R	B	H	T	B	P	O	A	E	
Ginn, l. f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harrison, 2b.	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Titus, r. f.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchins, lb. c.	3	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bowden, c.	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ervin, r. f.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haves, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covington, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camoratta, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clements, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris, p.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carley, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	21	0	3	3	21	6	4	0	0	0	0	0

COLLEGE FENCING FINALS ON TODAY

NEW YORK.—Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Annapolis and University of Pittsburgh meet in the final round of the intercollegiate fencing tournament at the Hotel Astor today and tomorrow. Columbia and Annapolis, the winners in the northern and southern divisions of the league, respectively, are looked upon as the contenders for the title, although Cornell is likely to show unexpected strength and may defeat both.

The Columbia team is made up of veterans, and although more or less unsuccessful in its dual meets, carried off 20 of the 27 bouts in the preliminary meet held two weeks ago. At the same time Cornell won 19 bouts and Harvard, the other qualifying team from the north, won only 10. In the southern division Annapolis had an easy time in beating Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, both of the latter qualifying, however, because Princeton did not arrive in time to take part. This is the first year that Pittsburgh has had a team in the league and little is known of its strength.

GIVE DARTMOUTH TRACK SCHEDULE

HANOVER, N. H.—Featuring the Dartmouth track schedule, which came out Thursday evening, was the meet with the University of Pennsylvania at Hanover on the 10th of May. The rest of the list is practically the same as that of last year, and includes the Pennsylvania relay carnival and the two intercollegiate meets. Harvard's place will be taken by the Pennsylvania team. The schedule as given out by Graduate Manager McAllister is:

April 26—Penn relay carnival at Philadelphia.
May 10—University of Pennsylvania dual meet; 24, New England intercollegiates at Springfield; 30 and 31, intercollegiates at Cambridge.

ANDOVER SCHOOL AQUATIC MEET

ANDOVER, Mass.—The Phillips Andover Academy A. A. has decided to hold an interscholastic swimming meet on the afternoon of April 12, in the Borden gymnasium. The meeting will be open to any registered amateur swimmer attending any of the high schools in the state, and preparations are being made to obtain a large number of entries. It will be the first meet of its kind ever attempted by Andover, which has an ideal pool for such a meet.

CRAWFORD SIGNS 1913 CONTRACT

DETROIT, Mich.—It was officially announced here Thursday that Samuel Crawford, veteran right fielder of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, has signed his 1913 contract. President Navin said the contract calls for a \$5000 salary, which is the same as the 1912 agreement.

CLEVELAND AMERICANS WIN

MOBILE, Ala.—The Cleveland Americans defeated Mobile Thursday 7 to 3. O'Neil and Chapman each made a three-base hit. Cullop pitched five innings and Steen four for Cleveland.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

It is expected that Manager Mack will give Pitcher Brown a regular place on his Athletic staff this spring.

Manager Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals states that under no consideration will he trade Pitcher Harmon to the Chicago Nationals.

Catcher Gibson of the Pittsburgh Nationals is hitting the ball hard this spring. He used to be one of the best hitting catchers in the National league.

Manager Dooin of the Philadelphia Nationals expects Pitcher Seaton to be a big winner this year. He has been showing up strongly in practice.

Pitcher Taylor, the former star of the New York Giants, has received an offer from the Montgomery team of the Southern league and will probably accept.

What a collection of former Philadelphia players Baltimore will start with this year. Among them are: Houser, Lord, Danforth, Dygert, Vickers and Downey.

Del Gainer is showing up strongly on first for the Detroit Americans, and in shape to play his best game will greatly strengthen Manager Jennings' infield.

Pitcher Hendrix of the Pittsburgh club is working hard to get into condition for the championship race. Owing to his reporting late there is little chance of his getting into the Boston-Pittsburgh series.

MILLER PONTIUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Michigan bids fair to win four M's in baseball and football in two years. He won one in each sport last year and another in football last fall, and is practically sure of first base on the varsity this spring.

FIVE VETERANS IN VERMONT SQUAD

BURLINGTON, Vt.—With Coach George Winters, the old Boston American pitcher, five of last year's players and 35 new men in the squad, the baseball prospects for the University of Vermont looks very bright.

Although five men of the team as it played through most of last season are back, Coach Winters is greatly pleased with the material he has to build up the team with. The veterans are Malcolm and Winkler, pitchers; Mayforth and Barry, catchers, and Captain Flaherty, outfielder. Maiden and Swett have had experience, the former showing up well in the second Dartmouth and Williams games. These men are expected to fill up holes in the infield, and with 33 other candidates there should be no difficulty in picking out a strong team to represent Vermont this year.

VRUWINK TO LEAD CHICAGO FIVE

CHICAGO—John Vruwink, right forward of the University of Chicago basketball team has been elected captain of next year's five. He was one of the four Maroons to receive the "C" for the first time, the others being Des Jardien, center; Stevenson, forward and Baumgartner, guard. Vruwink played a star game all season. He is a junior in the Maroon medical school and next season will be his last in competition. He entered the university from Hope Preparatory College of Holland, Mich., in October, 1911, and was a member of the freshman football, basketball and track teams during his first season. He played end on the last fall's varsity football team and will be a member of the spring track forces.

RELAY TEAM GETS D'S

HANOVER, N. H.—At a meeting of the Dartmouth athletic council Thursday the varsity track

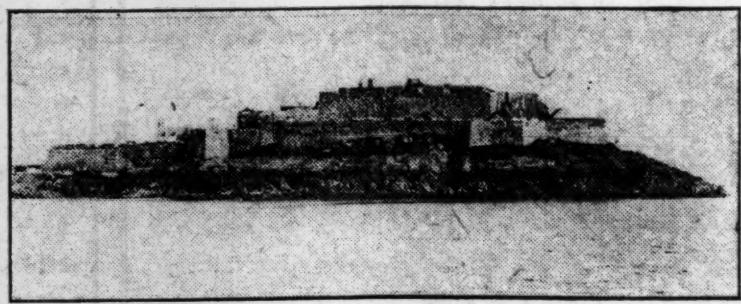
THE HOME FORUM

CASTLE CORNET'S GALLANT DEFENSE

WHO first built a fortification on the rock and named it Castle Cornet is unknown. The castle, however, owes its fame to the manner in which the garrison held out, for nearly five years, for King Charles and his son. At that time it was separated from the island of Guernsey by about a quarter of a mile of sea, the only communication being by a narrow pathway at low water, or by boat. Nowadays a handsome breakwater joins the castle to the island and the rocks aid in enclosing a deep water harbor now too small for Guernsey's ever-increasing traffic.

During the war of the commonwealth the island authorities decided for the Parliament, but the castle, which was in command first of Sir Peter Osborne and then of Col. Roger Burgess, declared for the King. For years the conflict was waged, the island being unable to reduce the gallant band who were able to obtain reinforcements and victuals from France and Jersey, whose people had remained loyal to Charles all through the conflict. From Tupper's "Chronicles of Castle Cornet" we read:

"Castle Cornet capitulated on Monday the 15th, Dec. 1651. Thus Castle Cornet was maintained for King Charles and his son, by the endurance and heroism of its garrison during a long period of nearly nine years, or the whole of the civil war, a defense which, with the fabulous exception of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
CASTLE CORNET, GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

ancient Troy, we believe to be unparalleled, and which now appears almost incredible."

Among the terms of capitulation appears the following: "That Col. Roger Burgess Governor of the said castle with all the officers and soldiers, appertaining to the said garrison, shall have liberty to march forth with their arms, and all their wearing apparel, of whatsoever kind, drums beating, ensigns displayed, bullet in mouth, and match lighted at both ends, into the island of Guernsey."

The Arbutus

In lowly guise, concealed by fir and pine,
Her waxen buds are lost to curious eyes;
Yet under the pine and fir they count
Less twine

In lowly guise

Till all the northland greets the kiss
That lies
So mystic-sweet on all things, fragrance
Fine

In lowly guise!

Lord, grant what'er of help or cheer is
mine
May thus steal forth to lighten darker
skies,
Unknown, perchance, to me;
My life may prove an instrument divine
In lowly guise.

—Louise Rolbin in Mothers Magazine.

Southern Landscapes

There is no part of the state of Virginia more beautiful or romantic than Warm Springs valley. In early summer every swelling knoll and softly rounded mountainside is covered with pink and white masses of laurel bloom against dark and shining green of leafage. The flowering of chestnut trees and wild grape fills the air with fragrance and the song of the wood robins, with music. Here, according to the Book News Monthly, Miss Mary Johnston is writing.

In pauses of work, Miss Johnston had the pleasure of watching the building of her country home, situated on the boulevard connecting Warm and Hot Springs, at the base of Flag Rock mountain, looking straight down through Germantown gap. The house has spacious verandas and the one into which Miss Johnston's studio opens will lead out upon a terraced garden, where every sweet old-fashioned flower and shrub will grow.

An attractive place and prospect truly! It will claim Miss Johnston for a generous part of the year, but the other part will be given to Richmond and her town home in it, on Franklin street. This house sits well back from the street and is individualized by a crepe myrtle tree, a microphylla rose vine and arbor, and a hedge bordering the approach from gateway to front door. The crepe myrtle looks like a great pink bouquet from July to October.

TRAINING THE HAND AND VOICE

ONE of the most popular and talented pianists of Boston affirms that he has no conscious method and never did have. He just keeps his hands loose and active and lets the music control them. Of course, looseness, that is the absence of all strictures, is freedom, and activity is right control. These are all there is to technique everywhere. A singing voice may be too free, or seem to be, but it really is not free in some respect or there would be perfect poise, forbidding tremolo or breathiness. On the other hand true control is impossible where the voice action is pinched anywhere. So with the hands, the thought of freedom cannot go along with too much insistence on tension and tightness and true command of the hand must mean actual freedom of every activity of the arm and hand so that they may all obey the right thought of control.

The music must define the use of the hands. A run played in one mood or as expressing one thought has to be played by a different use of the hand than a run expressing something else. Here is the real secret of technique, and it is the secret of singing technique, too. The singing voice is often trained in a narrow groove, because the singer thinks her music along those lines, that is, certain kinds of singing suit her taste and temperament best; so she is likely to make a specialty of them. The great and complete singer like the great and complete player will express every sort of music possible to the instrument concerned and will use the kind of voice and

presses a divine fact that cannot be changed. Our ability to gain increased good rests on the scientific truth that good is omnipresent and all-powerful. Good is potent to displace evil of every kind. God does not need to improve. The true man, the perfect image and likeness of God, does not need to improve. The improvement takes place in the consciousness of so-called mortal man. It is that process whereby he gets rid of the belief in evil so that the good belonging to his true selfhood is manifested. The fact that the real spiritual man is even now perfect gives mortals unlimited possibilities for improvement.

One of the subtle arguments which would, if listened to, hinder our efforts toward better things, is the suggestion that improvement is altogether too slow to be worth while. He who is most appreciative of whatever good he enjoys makes the most rapid progress. Every one has the opportunity to improve, whatever his past may seem to have been, his present seem to be, or his future seem to promise. No prophecy for the future is true or reliable unless it is based on the fact of man's perfection as the child of God. In spite of what the material senses may predict, the truth that man is perfect is changeless.

Even a slight understanding of this truth as it is taught in Christian Science begins at once to bring an improved sense of harmony. In proportion as this truth is understood spiritual ideas become more distinct, clear and tangible. Spiritual ideas when accepted and understood begin at once to help us on the human plane. Each idea aids the unfolding of other right ideas, and collectively they produce an improvement in all one's affairs.

In the realm of finance, for instance, the speculative tendency of mortal mind is overcome as one learns that divine Mind (God) is the only real substance. Thus also are the meshes of debt loosed. Through increased thrift, economy and prudence, expenditure is adjusted properly to correspond with income. This wise management enables one in turn to be intelligently liberal toward worthy enterprises, and this liberality increases one's ability to receive of God's bounteous store, because God heaps His good things upon those best able to use them unselfishly. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, speaking of the right thinker, says: "He earns his money and gives it wisely to the world" (Message, 1900, p. 2).

This proper handling of one's financial affairs is a great step in the acquiring of

the kind of hand action that is necessary to the music. The singer, for example, need not say that coloratura singing is the only pure vocal art. The singer who does dramatic music beautifully may equally claim that as the true domain of song. The great singer will use the voice with the delicate dexterity needed for coloratura and then will broaden and loosen the whole action or string it up to a still higher tension, as the case may be, to express a more articulate kind of singing, where the words lead rather than the melody. This variation exists also in all piano playing. The thing is to get the hand or voice perfectly obedient.

Aristotle to Music Students

In view of the present reaction in musical education away from the recent extreme devotion to technical skill in performing feats of ability on the piano or other instrument, it is interesting to note what Aristotle had to say as to the relative value of mere virtuosity and real love of melody. He said:

The right measure will be attained if students of music stop short of the arts which are practised in professional contests, and so not seek to acquire those fantastic marvels of execution which are now the fashion in such contests, and from these have passed into education. Let the young pursue their studies until they are able to feel delight in noble melodies and rhythms, and not merely in that common part of music in which every slave or child and even some animals find pleasure.

Acrobatic Automobile

An interesting picture in the Literary Digest shows a huge, three-ton automobile truck that had fallen through a bridge in Illinois. The truck is seen climbing up the ravine almost perpendicularly. The only loss was of running boards, fender and the exhaust manifold. As the truck had already been provided with an extension of the countershaft of the transmission apparatus, it was found possible to fit a sprocket to it for use in driving a capstan, or loading winch. The engine, meanwhile, was in perfect running order. With the capstan and a wire cable the engine was able to haul its own car up out of the ravine to the surface. After this it was driven home under its own power and resumed work without interruption.

Replanting the Trees

An interesting illustrated article in the Craftsman shows the advantage of replanting trees that have been taken into the house for decoration in the holiday season. The tree, to be taken up carefully and its roots packed. Then the tree when the holidays are over, is set out on the lawn or among the shrubbery. They all stand as mementos of many happy seasons, as each joins the array of its brothers in a trim row or group.

New Associate of the Royal Academy

Edwin Lutyens, the architect, has been elected associate of the Royal Academy in London in place of Frank Bramley, who in 1911 was promoted to full membership. Mr. Lutyens is a native of London and a well known architect. In 1890 he exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy, and has since that time been a regular exhibitor of plans and designs for buildings, both public and private. The much admired square in the "Garden City" at Hampstead was carried out according to his plans and he is the architect of the Johannesburg art gallery. The splendid design for a memorial to King Edward to stand at the top of the broad walk in the Green park was his work. The site was afterwards abandoned and the design had to go with it, but it has been instrumental in bringing Edwin Lutyens into prominence. In the spring of last year, the secretary of state for India appointed him a member of the committee of experts to advise the government in the building of the new capital of India at Delhi.

The English and the Americans, says De Tocqueville, have retained the law of precedents, that is to say, they continue to found their legal opinions and the decisions of their courts upon the opinions and decisions of their predecessors.

Modernizing Panama

One of the stories told by a worker at the Panama canal seems to justify the so-called paternalism of the administration which has planned all the details of community life for the employees there. They say that when the work was begun it was almost impossible to get laundry done and the process was almost equivalent to not having it done at all, in that the garments were so roughly handled that they might almost as well have been discarded before being washed. There were no tubs and running water and the clothes were carried to some stream, rubbed with soap and soaked, and then pounded with paddles on the rocks, nearly every whack registering itself as a hole. The holes were mended at 10 cents apiece and therefore a new garment was almost to be purchased for the price of mending.

Panama had no water system when the canal work was begun and in a city of 30,000 inhabitants every bit of water had to be bought at what would seem an exorbitant rate in an American city. Those who could not pay for it had to go without. Now there is as good a water and drainage system in the city as one would find in an American city and a far stricter rule for keeping the streets clean.

American Superlatives

In a recent book Dr. Crothers gives an amusing instance of American love of superlatives. He had reached a quiet little hamlet where he supposed none of the exalted ambitions of the world could possibly lurk; but when he sat down to write a letter at the hotel desk he found the note paper headed, "This is the biggest little hotel in the state."

PRESIDENT'S RELATION TO LEGISLATION

WRITING to the New York Post some one has given an interesting opinion of the President's relation to Congress as set forth in the constitution, and points to the fact that the trend of the legislators from the first has been to curtail the actual duties of the President as given by the constitution. This arose from the old dread of the one-man power, the troubles which it was be-

lieved monarchically had involved. But the constitution plainly states that it is the duty of the President to recommend measures to Congress, and this is translated into actual initiation of bills, just as any member of Congress may initiate bills. The method whereby the President shall present measures for the consideration of Congress is not stated. It is the President's right, then, argues this observer, to offer bills for the consideration of Congress as he chooses, by writing or by word of mouth, by deputy or in person. The writer says:

"The nature of this duty of the President was clearly stated by Gouverneur Morris in the constitutional convention, when, as chairman of committee, he presented this clause in its final form, with 'shall' substituted for 'may' and 'expedient' added to 'necessary.' The President, he said, was not the king. The people were the king. The President was the prime minister. And the chief function of the prime minister, then as now, was to present bills in Parliament, in person or through other members of the cabinet at his discretion, and proper arguments to induce Parliament to make them into law.

"The President's right to appear in Congress was not disputed by those who shared in framing the constitution and were members of the first Congress, and Washington's first special message was, 'The President of the United States will meet the Senate in the Senate chamber tomorrow morning at half-past eleven o'clock.'

"Washington also appeared in Congress by deputy, sending General Knox to present and explain to the Senate treaties which he had made with Indian tribes.

"Washington, in his opening address to Congress, recognized the President's duty as laid down in the constitution, but excused himself because of circum-

stances, his own want of official experience and the character and wisdom of the members of that Congress."

In later days the swing of popular thought has been again toward demanding this leadership, as the people's prime minister or representative, alike from presidents and governors. Presidents and governors have been compelled to carry out this wish of the people in roundabout ways, in private with committees. No law or resolution of Congress is necessary, it appears, to permit the President to talk questions face to face with Congress. This would tend to bring a new era of "daylight" legislation, thinks the commentator.

Hepaticas in Gardens

To have flowers unfolding in the very early spring is one of the greatest joys of owning perennials. A gorgeous showing of blossoms is amazingly easy to accomplish during midsummer, but to possess plants yielding their loveliness before winter fairly makes his adieu a luxury, indeed, that is enviable, says a writer in Suburban Life.

There are a half-dozen perennials, gladdening the month of April and the first half of May with their blossoms, that are more than ordinarily charming and useful for the springtime showing; varieties that begin to unfurl their colors early, and which give the keenest pleasure until the middle of May, when the flowering season of many of the perennials has become well started.

The hepatica—that exquisite wilding of the woods, succeeding so wonderfully in the sunny garden or border—heads the list for the earliness of its blossoms. A few, soft, sunny days in late March and early April always prove irresistible to this plant, and its flowers push forth in glorious profusion. And when once the dainty petals are spread, the wildest pranks of fickle spring, seemingly, have little power to ruin their delicate loveliness. Often a single plant will boast from 75 to 90 flowers in full bloom at one time. The grouping of a dozen or 15 of these plants scattered throughout the garden or border always gives an effect of striking beauty.

Promise of Poetry Today

THAT there never was a better time for writing poetry than now, never ready to the poet's hand more material both picturesque in character and significant in relation to the mental experience of the times—this is a saying cited from a well known poet in a recent interview. This writer finds that there is a good supply of men capable of writing good poetry and that the appreciation of poetry is attested by the steady and normally increasing sale of the published volumes of several poets of the immediate present. This modest and lasting sale is better evidence of success than the instant popularity which too often is ephemeral.

This writer of poetry seems to find it the mission of true poetry today to give back to the world faith. He thinks that the many new religious movements of the hour point to the hunger of people for a better understanding of spiritual things, life in its relation to the unseen governing power. The work of the poet should be optimistic, definitely sustaining the higher hope of the people. The poets who express cynicism, or the despair of a certain present day mental attitude, are not fulfilling their true mission. The real poet finds himself writing of high and happy things without definitely purposing it. The thoughts of good come to his pen as it were of their own volition.

It is interesting, moreover, to find a popular writer of verse choosing as his favorites among his own works, the purely lyric poems rather than the dramatic work which has been more popular with the public. Poetry is lyric in its origin. It began as song, and many poets, as Burns, for example, found the initial impulse for many a poem in some melody that was singing in their thought. The new interest in poetry is part of the new interest in music.

Child Constancy

If only we realized it, if only we cultivated it more, we could see with clear-eyed vision that all of a child's original nature breathes constancy. It is an essential strength of the undisciplined child's nature to be constant. Not until our own false examples have attacked the natural purity of the child, does it become inconstant—unreliable. —Harriet Beecher Stowe.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Making a Walking-Stick

Walking-sticks may be bought very cheaply, but it is far more interesting to make our own sticks than to buy them at the shops. Those who live in the country will find natural walking-sticks growing all around them; and to look out for suitable sticks, to cut them, after

obtaining permission to do so, and to straighten and prepare them for use, is a hobby that will give a great deal of pleasure.

Most kinds of trees provide walking-sticks, although all are not equally handsome or serviceable. The willow, sycamore, oak, elm, holly, wild cherry, crab, blackthorn, whitethorn, yew, maple, ash, and hazel will all contribute to our collection. They should be cut in the winter months, when very little sap is rising in the wood and the leaves are absent, so that the character of the stick can be clearly seen.

We should select sticks that are of a suitable thickness and length, and as straight as possible, goes on the Children's Magazine. In sawing them from the tree, we should take a length several inches longer than we shall want, the extra piece being at the handle end, so that if there is any splitting at this end during the drying we can cut it away. Ash sticks, briars, blackthorns, and elms are best when cut from saplings.

Any odd, small branches or twigs that may be growing out of the stick should be left on it until it is quite dry; to cut them off while the wood is fresh will spoil the stick. To dry the walking-stick we hang it up in a cool place, with the thick part, which is to be the handle, uppermost, and a weight attached to the thin end below. Drying usually takes from two to five months, and the stick should be thoroughly dry before we work upon it. The handle end of the stick may be bent by soaking it in hot water till it is pliable.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 21, 1913

The Armament Duel

THERE are signs in the political firmament that however the governments of the great powers may regard the question of increased armaments, the people themselves are beginning to have enough of them. As year after year goes by, the amount sunk in what are termed the non-productive services tends to increase out of all proportion to other distribution of revenue. If anybody in Europe had been told six months ago that it was contemplated increasing the already colossal war services of the great powers, in the way adumbrated during the last few weeks, the statement would undoubtedly have been received with incredulity, if not with contempt. Yet today there is not one of the six great powers which is not steadily increasing its war expenditure, whilst four of them have determined on living up to the reported words of the Kaiser when he said that the year 1912 had been a year of sacrifice, but that the year 1913 would be one equal to it.

Within the last few weeks, the world has seen the Socialists and ultra Radicals of the French Chamber engaged in opposition to the new army bills, which are the reply of France to the increases across the border. Their criticism of the government has been verbally extreme. But the looker on cannot help wondering whether, if the Socialists had been sure that they had it in their power to upset the schemes of Monsieur Briand, backed by Monsieur Poincaré, they would have been so strenuous in their opposition. In the same way, the readers of the manifesto of the German Socialists remember that when there was an actual change of the word "Kriegsmobil" being heard a year ago, it was Herr Bebel himself who announced the adhesion of the Socialists to the patriotic demand of the country, and declared that the Socialist would march shoulder to shoulder with the Agrarian, if the fatherland should demand it. Today, the most strident note of opposition comes from the Bayerische Courier, the great organ of south German Catholicism. Militarism, it declares, is consuming the nation, and true patriots can only ask with anxiety where it is all to lead to. Is any foreign opponent, it asks, so dangerous as the unrest, dissatisfaction, and fomentation of all classes of the populace, produced by this incessant screwing of the tax press? The fact is that the government is really responsible by this militarism for preparing the soil from which socialism, anarchy and revolution are springing. How would it be if just for once the Reichstag applied the brakes? For at the present moment, the empire is rushing down the broad road to destruction.

The riddle is scarcely one which demands an Oedipus. If the Kaiser had not bethought himself of his fortune tax, neither Monsieur Briand nor Monsieur Sazonoff would have followed suit. When that extra drain has been made on the resources of the three powers, will their military relationships have sensibly altered? It is declared by those who claim to appreciate the intentions of Germany that there is considerable method in the kaiserlich madness. Every day, the Wilhelmstrasse, they maintain, is coming to rely less and less on Vienna and Rome. It looks out across the Vistula, and then it looks out across the Rhine, and it prepares to stand, if needs it must, between the anvil and the hammer, tempered to the blow. But this surely leaves another fact out of consideration. The day the triple alliance is dissolved, the triple entente will cease to be.

Senate Feeling the Undercurrent

WASHINGTON'S police may later be formally condemned by congressional investigators for remissness in not properly policing the recent parade of suffragists, and the President may diplomatically ask for more time to consider his duty in the premises, but Congress is alive to the urgency of the demand for equal suffrage rights and privileges. Witness the altered status of the Senate committee on woman suffrage in this Congress as compared with the last. It has been enlarged, the chairmanship has been given to a senator from a state that has equal suffrage, he believes in it, and the majority of the committee, so it is said, agree with him.

In part, this change has been due to atmospheric and climatic conditions in the political world that make old guard Republicans and Democrats, long resident in Washington, sometimes wonder today just where they are living, and for what purpose. But it is chiefly due to the steady rise of actual and potential power of woman, who is enlarging her horizon and her field of activity and is insisting on a share in state as well as in domestic functions, and is getting them in commonwealth after commonwealth. It is the latter phase of the case that accounts for the new situation in Congress. "Nothing succeeds like success," is a saying for which the politician has considerable respect. Noting formal adoption of the equal suffrage idea by a new party with 4,000,000 adherents, and ratification of the theory by commonwealth after commonwealth, he ceases to be scornful. He may not believe in the extension of franchise any more than he did formerly, but at least he will seem to, for prudent reasons if no others.

It would be unfair, however, to intimate that the new attitude of the Senate is chiefly a matter of tactics. The same forces that have taken the Senate out of the hands of political obscurantists and made it in some respects a more radical and more popular body today than the House of Representatives, have made it natural that the equal suffrage cause should have so many more genuine friends among the senators than were to be found five years ago.

IF THE Illinois Legislature does not make more speed in the matter of filling the United States senatorial vacancies, there is just a probability that the task will be taken out of its hands by the adoption of the direct election amendment to the national constitution. And this might be the better way of disposing of it, all things considered.

New nickels were sold on the streets of Chicago the other day for 15 cents apiece. This affords further confirmation of the fact that the law of supply and demand also applies to the circulating medium.

SOME new street cars recently introduced in Indianapolis, Ind., are supplied with accommodations for fifty strap-hangers, providing they move forward and are content with one strap each.

GRATIFICATION over the calling of Prof. Ira N. Hollis to the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute may well be shared far beyond the limits of the organization of the school, its students and its alumni. Considering the extent to which the school is a public affair, gaining a portion of its support from the commonwealth and in a larger degree contributing to the state, it is a matter of general interest that it is so fortunate as to secure as its head a man of Professor Hollis' preparation and ability. He comes to the new charge with the background of the thorough engineering education which the United States supplies at Annapolis, practise as an engineer in the navy, and twenty years' experience as the head of the engineering department of Harvard University. His wide interest in the educational side of engineering and in public affairs marks him as the man to carry forward the work of the school which has first rank in engineering instruction.

Occasion is supplied by this event for a consideration of the development of technical schools of the highest order in Massachusetts, the Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic having steadily advanced in the extent and the value of their service. The change in the larger of these, when it moves from its once ample but long outgrown home in Boston, is recognized as significant of its great service. The state has lately testified its realization of the public obligation by granting the desired annual contribution, although by no means measuring the extent of the value of the school to the people. Worcester, with its 600 pupils, drawn in very large proportion from the state and with two thirds and more of its graduates finding their field of activity within its bounds, is even more a Massachusetts institution.

There is abounding reason for pride in the progress of the technical schools which are to a degree the object of public patronage and, to a greater degree, of public concern. Worcester has advanced steadily in the number of its students, has proved its readiness to meet the requirements of the development of engineering in the world, and has carried on its work with unflinching demonstration of the service that is educational beyond its own walls. It is easy to predict, as it is natural to hope, that the new administration will carry it forward to greater achievement.

Sino-Japanese Comity

WERE it clearer just how far Dr. Sun Yat Sen was speaking for himself or for his more radical personal following in China, and how far for the provisional Chinese government and President Yuan Shi Kai, it would be easier to appraise rightly his ardent words of friendship uttered during his recent stay in Japan. In any case, be they deemed personal or quasi-official, they are significant of an attitude of friendliness on the part of the "Father of the Republic" which is magnanimous in view of much that China has had to endure from Japan of late years and is now undergoing. Until it is made very clear to Yuan Shi Kai and his advisers that Japan and Russia are not partners in Manchurian and Mongolian dismemberments, it is not likely that relations between nations that have so much in common will become entirely amicable. That China ever will take that role of docile tutelage at the feet of Japan, which the Japanese of a generation ago anticipated as inevitable, no one now supposes.

There are sentimental reasons why Dr. Sun Yat Sen should be effusive with fair words when in Japan. He there found a refuge when an exile from China in peril of his life as a plotter against the Manchus. There, also, he found sage teachers at a time when he was shaping his working creed. There are practical reasons, also, why he should wish just now to win a hearing in Japan. To him, at his solicitation, has been deputed the promotion of railway building in China. More than anything else, as a civilizing agency, the republic just now needs freer and fuller transportation facilities. Believing this, the Chinese publicist is fostering investments in railways, canals and the like. It is noticeable that his chief hosts during his tour of Japan were not the politicians, the literati or educators, but the great capitalists and promoters of commerce. Japan has none too much capital just now to invest in China; nor has Europe or America; but nevertheless some of Japan's will doubtless go there. Strategy demands it now while China is in need and is willing.

THE term of Mayor Shank of Indianapolis does not expire until Jan. 1, 1914, and his appearance on the vaudeville stage will be postponed until that time. Mayor Shank will have many things to tell a vaudeville audience about good citizenship that it will do no harm to the average vaudeville audience to hear.

AMONG readers of this newspaper the world over, men as well as women have frequent cause, we feel sure, for taking an interest in its "Fashions and Household" department. There is probably no more prevalent, widely extended or carefully nurtured popular fallacy extant than that men are not continually interested in women's ways and work. To hold to any such belief, when subjected to close questioning, would be to maintain that when men grow to maturity they lose all recollection of some of the happiest associations of their boyhood. Of course, they do nothing of the kind. On the contrary, memories of these periods cling more tenaciously and are cherished more affectionately than many others. If the women readers of this newspaper will only watch the men readers who come under their observation, they will very probably find them, rather unobtrusively, perhaps, but none the less carefully, looking over and sometimes concentrating their whole attention upon the "Fashions and Household" pages.

Take the article in that department last Wednesday, dealing with the prospective revival of the patchwork quilt. We imagine it is fair to say that hundreds of the men readers of The Christian Science Monitor read that article not only with pleasure, but with the avidity that invariably accompanies joyful anticipation. For it recalled to them the delightful days of youth when, on rare and blissful occasions, and as a reward of merit, they were permitted to assist in sorting grandmother's scraps of calico, delaine, gingham, chintz, percale, or even silk, and in cutting out the octagonal papers that these scraps were to cover in the early-process of patchwork quilt making. Many an American boy of thirty-five or forty years ago used to look forward to patchquilt day, the day the old trunks in the attic were emptied of scraps from dresses that had been worn by all the girls and women of the family for half a century past or more, and when grandmother, or mother, or Aunt Julia, or Cousin Hannah,

Professor Hollis at Worcester

connected every scrap with family or local history. If the boy had been fairly well behaved for a reasonable period preceding patchquilt day, he was permitted to help with the cutting or the basting, and if he displayed an aptitude for the art, he was allowed to do some of the joining of the diamond and star-shaped groups, and there were times even when he was placed in charge of an entire strip.

But it was as he grew up and grew away from the quilt-making circle, that his interest in the patchwork quilt really became fixed and firm. By this time he had come to know every patchwork quilt in the house, and especially the one he slept under himself. Even while reading the story of the probable revival of the art of patchquilt making in the "Fashions and Household" pages last Wednesday, we rather think that all he had to do was to shut his eyes in order to count the strips, the diamonds, the groups; to go over all the colors and figures from the centerpiece to the border; for what man was ever known to forget the patchquilt that used to cover him in the old home, how many pieces there were in it, and how it was put together?

Men everywhere may rejoice over the prospect that the patchquilt is coming back, and hope that it may come soon. There must be an immense stock of scraps in some attics by this time, although the apartment house has probably reduced greatly the number of collectors. But the women who save scraps have always been liberal in the matter of distributing them, and if the art be revived there will be little difficulty in making a fine showing of work at the first series of quilting parties.

IN THE recent annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association at Toronto the greater part of the time of two days' sessions was given over to discussions of the relation of the library to the child. This will strike thoughtful persons everywhere as an evidence of proper recognition of the tremendous responsibility assumed by communities when they undertake to determine what kind or class of reading matter public libraries shall dispense or withhold among children. It will be generally admitted, we believe, that it is when the child begins to reach out for information, or mental entertainment, along independent lines that it needs most to be watched, safeguarded and directed. Not so much as the public schools, but certainly to an important extent, are the public libraries today influencing the careers of the men and women of the future. This being the case, it is well worth while for every community to inquire whether sweet water or bitter is flowing from their intellectual fountains. It should not be the aim anywhere to feed that which is puerile, vapid, tasteless, flavorless, insipid, to the juvenile longing, but, rather that which is vigorous, pithy and wholesome; but there should be incessant vigilance in the task, and no books calculated to create or encourage false ideals concerning any phase of life should be admitted to circulation.

The beginning of the reading period is just the time to set school children right on points concerning which they have formed erroneous impressions. Up to this time they have been subject to instruction by others; now they are able to enter to a greater or less extent upon the task of instructing themselves. They will perhaps be more disposed to believe what they read than what has been told them, where there is a difference between the written and the spoken word. All the more reason that the written word shall be unquestionably the right word. And it is of vital importance that whatever direction the children shall have in the library shall be given with tact and wisdom. The Ontario librarians have been bestowing serious thought on this particular matter. The great purpose of their discussions, indeed, was to settle upon a plan by which the child patrons of the library might have the widest possible latitude and the greatest possible freedom of selection, but always under well-managed supervision. Library associations everywhere might well take this matter up where the Ontario association has just laid it down.

IN THEORY the general breakdown and fluidity in politics, viewed nationally, should make it less difficult to form a coalition of honest citizens against corrupt political "machines" in any city. When, nationally speaking, partisan lines are rigidly drawn, it is difficult to get some very respectable citizens to view urban affairs dispassionately. When partizanship is relaxed at Washington, it is more difficult to assert it in New York or Boston. This being so it is with more than usual hope that projectors of a citizens' platform and list of candidates begin to organize in New York city to oppose Tammany in the coming election. In Mr. Murphy's day the historic, "huge and highly organized system of corruption tempered with what may be called malevolent charity"—to quote Mr. Roosevelt—has not been regarded as essentially different in character from what it was in the days of Tweed and Croker.

Under the present charter of the city there is less chance for spoil. Nor does the present racial composition of the population foster that docile, servile political obedience to the "machine" that once was natural on the part of thousands of voters. But at heart the organization is as it was, eager for spoil; and it works at Albany and up state now as well as in the five boroughs. Governor Sulzer's political future seems to depend mainly on such answer as he must soon make to the disposition of Tammany to control state as well as metropolitan patronage.

Fortunately, thus far, in the effort to create a fusion citizens' party in New York city, the constructive note has been struck, and something more than the pending campaign has been kept in mind. To groups of a kind prominent in similar previous campaigns there are to be added in this one a body of trained students of urban conditions at home and in Europe, who can speak with the authority of technical knowledge as well as with the common passion for decency and honesty. Frank recognition of the equal status of leaders in the Progressive, Democratic and Republican ranks has made the first steps in this coalition against Tammany frictionless, and Mr. Roosevelt is committed to giving aid to the project.

While it is important that a vote-winning leader be found to stand for mayor, the men laying the foundations of the coalition are counting on loyalty to civic ideals to be the nexus that will bind a majority of the new party's followers together.

THE case of John Skelton Williams, recently named for the third assistant secretaryship of the United States treasury, is another illustration of the fact that the very busy man is always prepared to take on something else.

Children and the Public Library

An Anti-Tammany Coalition

Revival of the Patchwork Quilt